REGISTERED No 17—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,777.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1874. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE. { FOR A YEAR ..... Rs. 42 / FOR SIX MONTHS ..... 24 } Postage Extra.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
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In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEES 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "CHALDEA," 1,433 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Lewis, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 10th Jan. 1874, at 4 P.M.

Leaves BOMBAY	January 1874. 10	Leaves Tuticorin	January 1874. 18
„ Ratnagherry	11	„ Colombo	19
„ Vingorla	11	„ Galle	20
„ Goa	12	„ Negapatam	23
„ Carwar	13	„ Madras	27
„ Mangalore	13	„ Coconada	27
„ Cannanore	14	„ Visagapatam	29
„ Tellicherry	14	„ Bimlipatam	29
„ Calicut	15	„ Gopanlpore	30
„ Beypore	15	„ False Point	31
„ Cochin	16		Feb.
„ Alleppy	16	Arrives at CALCUTTA	2

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

(N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, *via* KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHARRIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander GAVIN, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th January 1874, at 2 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	Jan. 1874. 16	Leave BUSREH	Feb. 1874. 4
„ Kurrachee	20	„ Mahommerah	4
„ Fanaha	21	„ Fao	6
„ Muscat	23	„ Bushire	6
„ Bunder Abbas	25	„ Bahrein	6
„ Linga	27	„ Linga	11
„ Bushire	29	„ Bunder Abbas	13
„ Koweit	31	„ Muscat	15
„ Guadur	31	„ Fanaha	17
„ Mahommerah	31	„ Kurrachee	20
Arrive BUSREH	Feb. 1	Arrive BOMBAY	23

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from Bombay, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P. Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on FRIDAY next, the 9th January 1874 at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 540 Tons, 120 H.P. Commander C. C. D. HUTCHESON, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 12th January 1874 at 2 P.M.

Until further notice the extra steamers leaving Bombay and Kurrachee on every Monday will call at VERAWUL, PORBUNDER, and CUTCH MANDVIE both ways.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., of GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	8	Including Wines, Wearing Apparel.
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

EXTRA STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"ARABIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For land-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette"

Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL THE NATIVE ASSETS ON THE LINES now start AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day seen by many thousands of valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

ISLAND-ISLAND, VANDA, HENNA, JOCKEY CLUB, FRANGIPANE, WHITE ROSE, VIOLET, TEA, COFFEE, and other sweet Perfumes.

RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair. GLYCERINE AND WINDSOR SOAP. VIOLET, ROSE, and other TOILET POWDERS.

RIMMEL'S far-famed TOILET VINEGAR. AQUADENTINE for the Teeth. PERFECT Secret, to supersede Hair Dye. FRINGY Crackers.

RIMMEL Royal Perfumer to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors throughout the world.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON.....1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS .....1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA.....1873—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA .....1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA .....1873—GRAND MEDAL—" PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured " in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON'S Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable Dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay. .....D. S. KEMP & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 12th January, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. DECCAN, (3,128 Tons, and 600 H. P.), Captain W. SOAMES, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 8 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th January 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 13th January 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (1,909 Tons and 450 H.P.,) will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged with the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 10th January.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th December 1873.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the Company's Steamers leaving Bombay on the following dates, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

2nd March 1874.
16th do.
30th do.
13th April 1874.
27th do.
11th May 1874.

PASSAGE MONEY (Exclusive of Liquors).

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. LORNE, arrived from London, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective GOODS from the Bunder.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Lorne.

Bombay, 2nd January 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND AND PEARL AND GOLD JEWELLERY AND SILVER WARE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 1 o'clock p.m., at their auction room, Meadow Street, No. 40, by order of Mr. H. A. Suntook, sole administrator to the estate of Hormhajee alias Hormjee, widow of the late Ardaseer Hormusjee Suntook, the following valuable Jewellery, consisting of large pearl two rows bangles, pearl raiffui, 7-string pearl necklace, pearl vars, pearl and diamond tumunoee, earring, diamond and pearl ear ornaments, diamond, ruby, and enamel rings, and loose pearls, gold bangles, neck chain, gold and silver snuff boxes, and other gold ornaments, silver ware, &c.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

6th January 1874.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER.
No. 7, MEADOW STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM OR BREACH CANDY ROAD.

Under instructions from the mortgagees, Mr. Dhoondiajee Vinayeek Bewaiker, and on account of the Mortgagor, Doctor Bhow Dajee, BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by public auction, on THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, the following property, viz. :—

All that oart or piece or parcel of land or ground, called or known by the name of Motty Churnee, together with large bungalow, outhouses and stables standing thereon, situate on the western side of the Girgaum Road, without the fort walls, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhoolehwur, in the sub-district of Bholeshwur, now and formerly in the occupation of the said Doctor Bhow Dajee, containing by admeasurement 6,350 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the eastern side Girgaum Road, on the western side the Christian Burial Ground, on the north by the wall of the oart or ground now or lately belonging to Luxoonan Hurrichand, and on the south by an oart now or lately belonging to Nanabhoy Nowrojee Sett, and which piece of ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 45 of Pension Tax, and which said messuage, tenement, stable and building are also used by the Assessor of assessment under No. 115.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at his room No 7, Meadow Street, opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESSES FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand circular front single-horse Miniature Brougham, painted dark green, lined to match in perfect order, by Bridlecombe.

One second-hand Malvern Dog-cart with lamps in good order.

Two handsome new boat-shaped small Open Carriages, painted dark blue and dark green, lining to match, indepture for one or pair.

One English-built nearly new, light Mail Phaeton painted dark green, lining to match, by William Cole.

Also

A first-class new light Office Shigram, painted dark green, lining to match, with lamps. The above Shigram sold under guarantee of material and workmanship.

A nearly new English-built Miniature Brougham, with lamps and shafts, by J. Hendereon.

One ditto Self-driving Phaeton.

HARNESSES.

Just Received for Sale.

Abatch of Plated and Brass Mounted Buggy, Dog Cart, and Carriage Harnesses, newly made, neat and plain, with round brown reins ; also few pairs of Steel Pole Chains

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 6th January 1874.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the whole of the rare and costly stock in trade, shop goods and furniture, &c., of the well-known firm of the late Mr Nancy Parpia, deceased, at the instruction of his Executors.

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 20th and 21st day of January 1874, at 1 P.M. each day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed by the executor of the late Mr. Nancy Parpia, deceased, to sell by public auction, the whole of the valuable stock-in-trade, shop goods and furniture, &c., at his establishment, No. 13, Parell Road, Byculla, opposite the Jewish Synagogue ; the same consists of almost every variety of household furniture, best plated articles, glass and porcelain ware, chandeliers, argaund lus res, pier and toilet glasses, brass and cane bedsteads, rich velvet and Mihoot carpets, sets of English plated mounted on German Silver single harness, carriages of every description, gentleman and lady's saddles, and other miscellaneous articles, &c., &c.

The full particulars and detailed catalogues will shortly be published, and the property will be on inspection one week before the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 6th January 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
NO. 12 APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will hold their usual weekly sale at their room, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, consisting of blackwood carved furniture, such as blackwood carved round tables pier tables, lad 's writing table, conversation and reclining couches, wardrobes, cupboards, footstools with damask cushions, halstand, camp cots, easy and arm chairs, cradles, &c., &c.

Sundries, consisting of brass three and four light chandelier lamps of new pattern, brass hanging lamps, bronze four-light new pattern lamps, richly gilt and decorated flower vases, reading and wall lamps, tin cash boxes, spring dolls, toys, 1 case of note-paper-size envelopes, punkuns, cwnts, large size pictures, in English commodes suitable for ships, &c.

On account of concerned—

2 Cases of Glass Bangles.
1 do. do. of China Fans.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, scarfs, prints, chints, dhoties, broadcloth, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Landed Properties at Muzjid Bunder Cross Road.

Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed by the Manageress Nenbai widow of the late Vullubhoy Ulwanee, to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., the following immoveable properties in different lots on the premises on account and at the risk of Rooshee Sullimanjee Sanker, deceased, Suffrabaee, widow of Essoojee Sullimanjee Sanker, deceased, and Elizer Essoobjee Sanker, the Mortgagors :

1.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenements, r dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side of the Muzjid Bunder Cross Road, without the Fort walls, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhoolehwur, containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a gully, and by house No. 31, belonging to Suffrabai, wife of Essoobjee sul-imanjee Sanker, deceased, and Elizer Essoobjee Sanker, on the west by the house of Rahio bhoy Alloobhoy, deceased, on the north by the said Muzjid Bunder Cross Road, and on the south by the house No. 10, belonging to Essoojee Sullimanjee Sanker, deceased, and which said messuage, tenement, and dwelling-house are assessed by the Assessor of Assessment under No. 32.

2.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side of the Muzjid Bunder Cross Road, without the Fort walls, in the Island of Bombay in the sub-district of Bhoolehwur, containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows ; that is on the east by the house of Mahomed Rowjee, on the west by house No. 10, belonging to Essoobjee Sullimanjee Sanker, deceased, on the north by the house No. 34, belonging to Suffrabai, wife of Essoobjee Sullimanjee Sanker, deceased, and Elizer Essoobjee Sanker, and on the south by the house of Thacker Nathoo thanjee, and which said messuage, tenement, and dwelling-house are assessed by the Assessor of Assessment under No. 33.

3.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate on the south side of the Muzjid Bunder Cross Road, without the Fort walls in the Island of Bombay in the sub-district of Bhoolehwur, containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, i.e., on the east by the house of Nenbai, widow of Vullubhoy Ulwani, on the west by house No. 32 belonging to Essoobjee Sullimanjee Sanker, deceased, on the north by the Muzjid Bunder Cross Road, on the south by house No. 33 belonging to Essoobjee Sullman Sanker, deceased, and which said messuage, tenement and dwelling-house are assessed by the assessor of assessments under No. 34.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at his room No. 12, Apollo Street.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 5th January 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES, BOARDS, AND SCANTLINGS

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will re-sume the sale at Tank Bunder, of the remaining Cargo of Teak Timber received from the wreck of the Ship Montpellier, consisting of

1070 Tons 1st Class Logs.
53 „ Boards
2 „ Scantlings.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainwares at the Alexandra Cottage, opposite the Alexandra Mills, Chinchpoogly.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY the 7th January instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Alexandra Cottage, the household furniture of J. Hardley, Esq., the same comprising plain cut glass-warch, dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best plated spoons and forks, fruit dishes, ice pitchers, cruet frame, liqueur and cge frames, dish covers, butter pot, sugar basin, &c., cutlery, and neat y carved blackwood furniture, such as drawing room dining, writing, dressing and washing tables, drawing room, easy arm and without arm chairs, side board, screen, single and double camp cots, reclining couches wardrobes, chest of drawers, towel horses, bronze hanging argand and table lamps, reading lamps, hanging vase lamps, dressing glasses, flower vases, bath dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, poultry, &c.

The above is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th January 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will have DESPATCH as under :—

S. S. "TIMOR" during February.
S. S. "STRATHCLYDE" during March.

They are both fast Steamers, and have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To SUEZ ..... Rs. 300
„ LIVERPOOL ..... „ 500

Exclusive of WINES, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

THE GREAT MIKADO JAPANESE TROUPE.

THE SECOND WEEK
OF THE ABOVE
EXTRAORDINARY AND TALENTED TOUPE
IN THE
GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

Mr. A. Feitelsohn begs respectfully to announce to the public of Bombay that, in order to give all classes an opportunity of witnessing the performances of the

GREAT MIKADO JAPANESE TROUPE

HE HAS MADE

A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES,

as follows :—

Dress Circle	Rs. 3	Gallery	Re. 1
Stalls	„ 2	Pit	As. 8

CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO DRESS CIRCLE & STALLS.

DATES OF PERFORMANCE,
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1874,
AND
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
The 7th and 8th of Jan. 1874.

Performance to Commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

Tickets may be had by obliging of Messrs. Soundy, Breslauer & Co., where a Plan of the Hall can be seen and Seats secured.

A. FEITELSOHN, Proprietor.

TOWN HALL.

MADAME ARABELLA GODDARD

begs to announce that she will give her

SECOND GRAND CONCERT
IN BOMBAY,
TUESDAY, JANUARY 6TH,
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
THE HON'BLE MRS. DEANE,
ASSISTED BY
MRS. SMYTHE AND SIGNOR SUSINI.

CONDUCTOR—SIGNOR INZOLI.

Seats may be secured and Tickets obtained for all parts of the Hall at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co., and also at the doors on the day of the Concert.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Reserved Seats, Rs. 5. Family Ticket, for three, Rs. 12. Unreserved, Rs. 3. Family Ticket, for three, Rs. 6. Admission, Re. 1.

Concert to commence at 5-30 p.m. Carriages may be ordered for 7 p.m.

NOTICE.—Family Tickets can only be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.

ALBUM OF STARS VARIETY TROUPE.

VICTORIA THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.
FIRST PERFORMANCE,
TUESDAY, JANUARY 6TH, 1874.
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !

Mr. CHARLES VERNER,
His first appearance in Bombay.
Mr. THOMAS BUCKLEY,
His first appearance in Bombay.
CHARLES HOLLY,
JOHN THOMPSON,
E. STEWART,
AND A LARGE ORCHESTRA.
LOOK OUT FOR
The Trip from Paris in a Balloon,
The German Band Act,
The Great Golden Shoe Dance,
The Piccadilly Swell,
The Cornet Solo,
I Really shall Expire,
The Happy Irishman,
The Violin Solo,
The Mischievous Monkey, etc., etc.

All the latest London and New York Novelties in Comique Concerts.

PRICES—Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1.

The Theatre will be thoroughly cleaned before opening. Doors open at 8 o'clock, Performance commence 9 o'clock punctually.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the RIGHT of REMOVING SAND from the Sea Shore of Butchers Island, for one year, from 1st January to 31st December 1874, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Collector's Office, in the New Secretariat, on FRIDAY, the 9th January 1874, at 3 P.M.

C. R. OVANS,
Acting Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 3rd January 1874.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL TREAT.

The Treat will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 7th of January, when the favour of the ATTENDANCE of SUBSCRIBERS, and of all other persons interested in the Schools is particularly requested.

The CHRISTMAS TREE PRESENTS will be DISTRIBUTED at half-past five o'clock, after which there will be a DISPLAY of FIREWORKS.

His Excellency the Governor's Band has been kindly lent for the occasion.

G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary.

Byculla, 30th December 1873.

NOTICE.

MUSICAL CONVERSAZIONE.

TOWN HALL, JAN. 8TH, 1874, AT 5-30 P.M.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST CLOSES TO-DAY.

Subscribers who have not paid are requested to send the amount of their Subscriptions to the Undersigned at once, and receive their Tickets.

C. E. MITCHELL,
J. R. K. JOHNSON,
Honorary Secretaries.

11, Hummum Street, Fort, 6th January 1874.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence ; this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

Sold Retail by TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona.

JOYCE'S
SPORTING AMMUNITION.

Established 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS,

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun and Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns. Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION. Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.
57, UPPER THAMES STREET LONDON.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay and those at Outstations, that she has just returned from England with a large and choice assortment of "ELEGANT GOODS," selected by herself from the best "PARIS" and "LONDON" HOUSES, and which are now open for inspection at her SHOW ROOMS.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE RINDERPEST IN BOMBAY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,

AND

UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS :

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

AGENT IN BOMBAY :

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A Pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

(BOMBAY AND SIMLA)

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
LORD AND LADY NAPIER OF MAGDALA,
THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB,
THE MAHARAJAHS OF
JEYPORE, PUTTIALA, BARODA, CASHMERE, VIZIANAGRAM, AND GWALIOR.

Vienna Exhibition, a diploma of honour and a medal have been awarded to our Agents, Messrs. H. Grandjean & Co., for Chronometers and Watches.

SILVER WATCHES from	Rs. 20	to Rs.	150
GOLD WATCHES	„ 50	to	3,000
CLOCKS	„ 15	to	150
MUSICAL BOXES	„ 15	to	300
JEWELLERY—A large selection.			

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN AND CARE FULLY MADE.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,
Hummum Street, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA, & CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of their CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of London made JEWELRY, consisting of

BROOCHES AND EARRINGS ;
GOLD SETS AND HALF SETS ;
SUITS OF THE NEWEST PATTERN ;
GUARDS, NECK-CHAINS, & NECKLETS ;
CROSSE'S LOCKETS AND PENDANTS ;
WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS,
OF THE NEWEST DESIGN
AND BEST WORKMANSHIP.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

he quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOG WORKS :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTSHIRE, ENGLAND.

"THE TERAI HAT."

A SOFT HAT FOR WARM CLIMATES.

Can be folded and closely packed without damage. Especially adapted for travelling purposes.

MESSRS. ANDRE, HATTERS,

127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

Direct the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their New "TERAI HAT," highly recommended by HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LATE EARL MAYO.

The Right Honourable EARL WICKLOW.
Col. H. RAMSAY, Commissioner of Kumaon, N.W. Provinces.
Lieut.-Col. THOS. BAUGH, Almorah, N. W. Provinces.
Major OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.

Forwarded to all post free to any part of India, price 23s. 6d. Trade Orders promptly attended to.

SIR,—I am happy to be able to speak in the highest terms of your "Terai Hat," for EASE, COMFORT, CONVENIENCE OF PACKING, AND DURABILITY, and I consider it also affords a sufficient protection for the head in the extreme heat of the Plains of India, YET FOR ALL WORK IN THE HILLS AT ALL SEASONS, FOR JOURNEYS, AND FOR GENERAL WEAR IN THE COOLER WEATHER IN THE PLAINS, it is admirably adapted. The late Earl of Mayo constantly wore your "Terai Hat," which was recommended to him by Colonel Ramsay.

I remain, yours faithfully,
G. F. BURNE,
Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl Mayo.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

MESSRS. DOLLOND, OPTICIANS, OF 1, LUD GATE HILL, LONDON

HAVING received information that TELESCOPES, &c., are now being sold in various parts of India stamped DOLLAN, and not Dollond, beg to state that they are not of their manufacture.

The above Reward will be paid to any one giving such information as shall lead to the conviction of the offenders.

All Telescopes now made by DOLLOND bear their Registered Number and Trade Mark,

MESSRS. DOLLOND, 1, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, where all Orders will be immediately attended to.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHL

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 5TH JANUARY.

EXCHANGE on London closed for the mail steady in our quotations, with an upward tendency for all class of bills.

Government Securities are very weak, there being scarcely any buyers even at the reduced values which we quote to-day.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 10⅛d. to 21 32nds.
Credit Bills, do. ..... 1s. 10 13/16d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 10¼d. to 15/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 10¼d.
Credit, do. ..... 1s. 10 9/16d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 10¼d.
Bank Bills, demand ..... 1s. 10¼d. to 5/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight, 99⅝d.
Do demand ..... 100⅛d.

On Madras 30 days' sight 99⅞
Do. demand ..... par.

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. to 224.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cents ..... 109½ to 109¾
Four & half per cents 105½
Four per cents. 103½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) 107
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ..... 102½
5 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do. do. 105
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate 114½
Do. Do. Market Rate 114½
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 ..... ½ per cent. prem.
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872 ..... ½ „ „
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture, Rs. 117) per Bond ..... 113 ex coupon.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. { to 3 months' ..... 6½ „
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ „
Do. on Merchandise ..... 7½ „
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ „
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ „
Do. do. ..... 7½ „
Bank Bills ..... 6½ „
Mercantile Paper ..... 6 „

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ..... Rs. 10-13
Carolus ..... „ 236
Mexican Dollars ..... „ 222
Francs ..... „ 1-36
Bar silver ..... „ 59¾
Gold Leo ..... „ 17-2½
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 200 touch ..... „ 17 4
Australian Gold ..... 100 touch ..... „ 17

FREIGHT REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING.

FREIGHT.—Rates by Canal Steamers have declined 5 per cent. per ton for Liverpool. Sail, little enquiry, rates unchanged.

London { Cotton ..... / Cases ..... / Seeds ..... } No ship
Liverpool { Iron Ship Cotton ..... £2 10s. 0d. / Wooden ships ..... £2 10s. 0d. nominal. / Myrabollams ..... £2 5s. 0d. / Coir bdls ..... £1 10s. / Seeds ..... £2 3s. 0d.
Havre { Cotton ..... / Coffee ..... } No ship.
Overland Steamers—
London ..... £3 15s. 0d.
Venice ..... £3 7s. 6d.
Trieste ..... £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool ..... £3 5s. 0d.
Havre Cotton ..... £3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal { Wheat ..... £2 17s. 6d. / Seeds ..... £2 17s. 6d. / Cotton ..... £2 17s. 6d.
China { Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 20 per ton. / Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ..... Salt ..... Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

MONDAY, 5TH JANUARY.

MARKET active for second issue of the New Bank of Bombays, other shares firm.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value Rs.	Paid up. Rs.	Last dividend. p. a.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	88
12,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
40,000	500	all	12 p.ct	Do of Bombay New ..	770
12,000	500	106	12 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	286½
8,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,110
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	265
40,000	281½	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	200
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	135
40,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 9-20	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	212
.....	£20	43 1-20	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	128
.....	£20	43 1-20	do.	Ditto	...
.....	100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 9-20	do.	Do. New Shares	...

LAND COMPANIES.

5,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land C	13 5
2,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	110
7,200	2,000	2,000	30p.a.	Mazagon Land	925
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	390

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,000	all	112½	Alexandra Spinning	1,560
200	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,840
300	2,000	all	...	Bhowanygur M. & P. Co.	1,975
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,340
1,500	150	150	25*	Broach M'fs	195
2,500	2,000	all	200p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,820
750	2,000	all	200p.	Great Eastern	2,750
250	1,000	all	...	Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,330
3,200	1,000	all	75 p.c	Manockji Petit's	1,470
800	1,000	all	10 p.c	Morarjee Spinning	1,295
800	2,500	a l	150 p.c	Oriental	4,000
400	2,500	400	200 p.c	Royal	2,350
800	1,000	1 all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,575

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

1561	5,000	2,850	160 p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,650
209	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee....	880
108	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	500
252	3,000	825	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	215
154	12,500	1,000	100p.a.	Apollo Press Co.....	5,8 0
200	2,500	all	...	Benar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,340
200	2,000	all	200p.c	Bombay Press Co.....	1,0 0
208	500	all	50 p.c	Do New.....	275
250	1,000	1,000	100 p.c	Broach Cotton Co	550
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	900
800	1,800	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.....	4,240
150	2,000	all	250p.c	East India Press Co.....	2,700
150	5,000	all	300 *	Fort Press Co.....	5,250
200	2,000	1,800	75 p.c	Framji Cowasji Press C.	450
800	1,000	all	70 p.c	Fremel Press Co	655
250	5,000	1,465	75 p.c	Imperial Press Co.....	700
100	400	250	60 p.c	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	595
600	2,000	5 00	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,900
120	2,500	750	125 p.c	Prince of Wales Press.....	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	850
400	500	250	135 p.c	Scinde Press Co.....	500
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,135
12	1,500	1,125	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,175
15	850	all	70 p.c	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
150	1,000	all	80 p.c	Volkart United Press Co.	925

o Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	15 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,320
1,000	50	al	4½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company ..	65
500	500	300	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..	102
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld...	100
4,000	50	all	12½ p.c.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co...	20
.....	500	all	40 p.c.	Preacher & Co	42½
.....	100	all	40 p.c.	Vegas Patent Slip Co ..	42

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	25	19½	...	Bank of China..... 1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank..... 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula..... 1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank 0

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 3rd Jan. 1874, compared with the statement issued on 27th December 1873 :—

LIABILITIES.	27th Dec. Rs.	3rd Jan. Rs.
Proprietors Capital:— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. do. ... „ 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	13,00,000	13,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,25,70,284	1,16,86,189
Do. do. do. at Branches..	31,25,514	31,50,477
Other Deposits	1,14,10,696	1,38,14,257
Post Bills	27,969	27,736
Cash Credits, and drawn	6,05,359	6,06,761
Rs.	3,50,40,316	3,60,83,673

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	31,93,417	31,72,930
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	15,41,600	15,27,876
Loans, on Security of do. do.	17,30,378	10,50,715
Current Accounts overdrawn	2,193	5,828
Bills Discounted	1,39,18,456	1,36,08,478
Stamps	5,378	5,402
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,01,441		
Amount applied in reduction „ 25,000	4,76,441	4,76,441
Bullion	3,45,317	3,50,005
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	7,47,848	6,87,400
Cash and Currency Notes	1,41,41,911	1,62,50,995
Rs.	3,50,40,316	3,60,83,673

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

THE business done yesterday was, in consequence of the departure of the Overland Mail, been very limited, and prices show no change at all. The following sales have taken place yesterday :—

150 pieces Grey Shirtings 40 in. 39 yds. 8½ lbs. at Rs. 5 5 6
320 „ „ „ fine 40 „ 39 „ 8½ „ at „ 5 9 0
500 „ „ „ 45 „ 39 „ 8 „ at „ 5 4 6
250 „ „ „ 45 „ 39 „ 9 „ at „ 5 8 0
1,250 „ „ Madapollamas „ 24 „ 3 „ at „ 2 2 0
450 pairs „ Dhoties 44 „ 10 „ at „ 1 7½ 0

COTTON.

So far as our Cotton market is concerned Reuter's of the 3rd gives nothing of special interest, and prices are much the some as quoted in our previous issue. There is, as expected, a further small reduction in the rate of discount, which now stands at only 4 per cent. per annum. The Cotton market here closed quiet without change in prices. The following are our closing quotations :—

New Comrawuttee (Fe'. delivery) ..... Rs. 203 to Rs. 205
„ Akote („ „) ..... „ 206 to „ 207
„ Broach M. G. (March „) ..... „ 225 to „ 227
„ Hingunghaut (Jan. „) ..... „ 238 to „ 240
„ Dholleral (April „) ..... „ 185

The undermentioned purchases were yesterday made effected by European firms :—

50 Candies New Khandeish ..... at Rs. 171
500 „ „ Nuggur ..... at „ 193
25 „ „ ..... at „ 192½
50 „ „ Dholleral (April) ..... at „ 185
150 „ „ Kerklee (March) ..... at „ 200
75 „ Old Dholleral ..... at „ 164-165
25 „ „ Barsee ..... at „ 167½

YARNS.

The market remains extremely dull, and there is no business doing at all.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
5	W. H. Atkinson (s).	Hariand	Cardiff, Nov. 17.
	Euphrates (s)	Melville	Kurrachee, Jan. 2.
	Lorton Vale	Anderson	Mauritius, Nov. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Alnwick Castle	Yealland	London via C'chin.
	Valkyrien	Edom	Beyrore.
	Hydaspes (s)	Rogers	Southampton.
	Penang (s)	Stewart	Kurrachee via Cutch.

The ship Vicksburg, Webster, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer W. H. Atkinson, to Liverpool.
Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Carwar.
Steamer Deccan, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Dunraven, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.
1 Paraguay (s) ....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
3 Abyssinia ..... Calcutta.
Mecca (s) ..... London.

Dec. DEPARTURES.
2 Othello (s) ..... London.
Patna (s) ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—5TH JANUARY.

FROM LONDON.

S rathclyde, s, 30 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Cathay, s, 41 cases sherry, and 6 cases cognac, Cutler Palmer & Co
Urbino, s, 30 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Caradoc, s, 10 kegs iron nails, Jules Siegfried & Co.
Coromandel, s, 25th cases gin, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Alnwick Castle, 86 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaik Adom ; 50 barrels tar, 50 barrels pitch, and 25 barrels rosin, Adomjee Bhaya.
Wimbledon, s, 2 bales papers, Jaikissondas Gulabdas.
Teviot, s, 30 boxes brandy, Jewanjee Eduljee's Sons.
Athol, s, 50 drums varnish, Heptoola Allybhoy & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Burdigala, 100 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Susanne, 15 hogsheads brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM GENOA.

Persia, s, 200 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—5TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Vicksburg, 1000 bundles galls, Premjee Runchordas.
Mistress of the Seas, 3,734 bundles coir yarn, Veerjee Jairam ; 39 bales wool, Ramdas Nuthoo.
Lady Allan, 3,500 bundles coir yarn, Mo ljee Manjee ; 169 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co ; 300 bags linseed, Mackinlay Simpson & Co.
Allandale, 1,000 bundles galls, Premjee Runchordass.
Wimbledon, s, 23 bales wool, Hurridas Luckmidas ; 66 bales cotton, Nalloo Soonderjee ; 150 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co ; 66 bales cotton, Chimondas Ma adewdas ; 26 bales cotton, Framjee Ruswjee & C : ; 29 bales wool, Pragjee Juda ; 150 bales cotton, Port Canael & Co.
Athoil, s, 25 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee ; 100 bales wool, Jaitha Varia ; 490 bags wheat, S. J. Souza ; 870 packages wool and dates, Enderjee Nowsey ; 90 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.
Caradoc, s, 800 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brother ; 195 cwts. horns, Bhulooolebhoy Khan Mahomed ; 15 tons bones, 108 bales wool, Jaitha Purseram ; 100 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co ; 66 bales cotton, Chimondas Ma adewdas ; 26 bales cotton, Framjee Ruswjee & C : ; 29 bales wool, Pragjee Juda ; 150 bales cotton, Port Canael & Co.
Bertha, 12,000 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Hydaspes, s, 3 bundles and 585 pieces E. teeth, Cupoorchund Canjee ; 91 bundles E. teeth, Calabhoy Shriputjee ; 9 bundles silk, P. and O. Co.

FOR GENOA.

Deccan, s, 1000 bales cotton, Albert Kunkler & Co ; 50 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Deccan, s, 1,100 bags ginjelly seed, Finlay Scott & Co ; 3,000 bags ginjelly seed, Ralli Brother ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co

FOR VENICE.

Deccan, s, 400 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Deccan, s, 550 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 200 bales cotton, Knoop & Co ; 100 bales cotton, Austrian Trading Co.
Flora, s, 28 bags coffee, B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Limerick Lass, 30 tons old iron, Narondas Rajaram & Co.
Shamrock, 10 cases peacock feathers, R-hemoobhoy Mahomed.

FOR HONGKONG.

Chaldia, s, 21 bales cotton, B. I S. N. Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—DECEMBER 30.

Mantell, Surgeon Major, Bengal Army, on sick leave, from Simla.

DEPARTURES—JANUARY 2.

Crane, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, on leave, to Matheran.

JANUARY 5.

Mocatta, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal, 3rd Sikhs, P. F. Force, on furlough, to England.
Himes, Major, Bengal, 65th Regiment, on leave, to England.
Richardson, Colonel, Bengal 6th Cavalry, on medical certificate, to England.
Orr, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Pickaun, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Sturrock, Major General, Madras Army, on furlough, to England.
Mantell, Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical, on medical certificate, to England.
Mainwaring, Colonel, Jacob's Rifles, on leave, to Kurrachee.
David on, Lieutenant Colonel, Controller of P. W. D., on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.
Poona, 3rd January, 1874.

The Commander-in-Chief deems it necessary to intimate that, except in cases of absolute emergency, no water or conservancy establishment beyond such as are authorized by the regulations can be entertained without the previous sanction of Government.

Should unforeseen circumstances render it absolutely necessary to employ an extra establishment in anticipation of sanction, an immediate report, stating full particulars, and the cost it carred, is to be submitted through the usual channel to the Quarter Master General of the Army.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mount Aboo Sanitarium—Brev Maj St. J Williams, 1st Batt 2nd Foot, to be Conndt, vice Maj Hills, 56th Foot, whose tenure of office has expired.

Lieut T Mayhew, 6th Bgde R A, to No 2 Company Native Artillery during the absence of Lieut Snodgrass on furlough.

With reference to G O C No 708, 15th Nov 1873, Local Maj. Beazley, 83rd Foot, offg Garrison Instructor, Poona, is confirmed in the appointment as a temporary arrangement from the 10th Nov 1873, and subject to any alterations that may have to be made in the Department.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the 26th Dec 1873 :—

Lieut Col A P Chesshyre, 30th Regt, Wing Officer, 16th N I.
Maj E B Holland, Royal Engineers.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st December and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Kopergaon, Manick Munjaur, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum ; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhoosawul to Nagpore..	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhoosawul only	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	{ 5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency ; also for Ahmednugur and Sarsor	12 NOON.	12-30 A.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country, ...	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	{ 5 P.M. of day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	{ 5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, viz. for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolay, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	...	{ 5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and bunghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes* ; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports ; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India ; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ..... Rs 10 0
Per Copy ..... „ 0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TEACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BAIRD—January 2nd, at Rajkote, Kattywar, the wife of Lt. A. W. Baird, R. E., of a daughter.
LEGGATT—January 4th, at Sholapore, the wife of A. J. Leggatt, Surgeon, 28th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAVIS—December 26th, at Simond House, Ootacamund, the wife of Surgeon-Major W. Farquhar Davis, M. D., of a daughter.
OLDHAM—December 29th, at Peshawur, the wife of Captain A. Oldham, 12th (Kelat-i-Ghilzie) Regiment, of a daughter.
PETTERS—December 27th, at Bhawulpore, the wife of Mr. James Petters, Supervisor, P. W. D., Bhawulpore State, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

JORDAN—BELCHAMBERS—December 27th, at the Baptist Chapel, Monghyr, by the Rev. E. B. Hallum, assisted by the Rev. A. Williams, Rev. Charles Jordan, to Eva, eldest daughter of Mr. R. Relchambers.

DEATH.

AMBERCROMBIE—December 30th, at Dacca, of cholera, Alexander Abercrombie, B. C. S., aged 48 years.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1874.

WE owe our thanks to our contemporary the *Times of India* for drawing attention in yesterday's issue to the Railway Carting Agency at this Presidency. We agree with him that there is a vast deal of room for improvement in this matter, but are inclined to think that the credit for the initiative has been too hastily assigned to the energetic Traffic Manager of the G. I. P., whose energies, we think, it will be found have been chiefly directed to maintain the existing system under the most disadvantageous circumstances. But, whoever may be entitled to credit for making a move in the direction of relieving the trade of Bombay of one of many burdens thrust upon it, we must take this opportunity to protest against any monopoly either by individuals or Railway Companies which will enable them to levy tolls in excess of actual service rendered on all the goods passing through Bombay. It is sufficient that, with two lines of railway in this island capable of extension to suit the direction of traffic, we should daily witness hundreds of carts conveying cotton over our municipal roads between two railway termini, there being at the same same time a junction available for interchange of traffic. We have no wish to have to pay in addition exorbitant rates of cartage to monopolists. We take it that it was never contemplated that the railway guarantee should be given for other than *bona fide* train receipts, and that Government expect the Railway Companies' officers to confine their efforts to the augmentation of these, without reference to carting profits or profits on terminals which must inevitably be realised at a loss of total traffic, or a suppression of production. The management of the G. I. P. seem to have forgotten the old fable of the goose and the golden eggs, or to be trying the experiment of substituting gentle pressure for the knife, to produce the required number of golden eggs.

The effect of tolls and other burdens was never more clearly to be seen than in the case of Railway Companies' operations. The prices at which commodities will sell, with a given mileage rate for carriage, regulates the distance from which such commodities can be brought for sale at a profit. If the cost of conveying a maund a mile be taken at one-fifth of a pie, the remission of a toll to that extent will permit of a producer, one mile further off, sending his goods to the market. The receipt to the railway is not only thus augmented by the new mile of line brought into work, but by the charges for the haulage of the commodity over the whole length of the line to the particular market concerned. It is true that the receipts from the haulage are burdened by a charge for expenses, whereas the toll would be a clear profit for no work done beyond the labour of collection ; but, with expenses amounting to only 50 per cent. of the receipts, it is evident that in the case of the example taken it would only be necessary to carry the goods two miles to earn the same profit as the toll would produce. It would be well if the management of our Companies would bear this in mind, and not only with reference to terminals, but also surplus profits, which they may fondly hope to gain by monopolist rates based, not on the amount of service rendered, but on the geographical position they have seized.

Now that grain is becoming a large item in the exports of this country, it becomes a matter of the greatest importance that its area of production should be enlarged to the greatest possible extent. Kurrachee, the other day sent some 20,000 tons of grain home direct through the Canal, most of which must have come from the neighbourhood of Ferozepore in the Punjab, and have been brought down the Indus in boats at excessively low rates. The Nerbudda Valley wheat is said to be of very excellent quality. Wheat and seeds must ultimately form a very important feature in our export trade, and to encourage exports of all kinds as much as possible we ought to consider our terminal arrangements with the utmost regard to economy. If there are Government monopolies in regard to the Elphinstone, which necessitate the unloading of goods at that estate intended for Colaba, we believe Government will do wisely in abolishing any such arrangements. It is the duty of the Port Trust to protect the interests of the Colaba Company as much as those of the Elphinstone Company. It is certain that the utmost freedom given to the course of trade will be the course most beneficial to all interests, and that Government influence will be best exercised, not in vieing with others in squeezing the goose, but in mitigating the force of the pressure by every means in its power and providing facilities for the encouragement of railway traffic and disposal of goods at the termini. With this view we do not believe in the advantages predicted by our contemporary as likely to accrue to the public from the G. I. P. Railway Company's undertaking its own carting, but consider that the only possible way for lowest rates to be attained is by unrestricted and perfectly open competition, and we would strongly advise tenders to be invited annually and the lowest trustworthy one accepted.

THERE are at present some very strange rumours flying about with reference to a singular piece of bad fortune which has befallen the Indian public through the usual blundering of the Post Office Department. Our readers will remember that some time ago the s.s. Dhoolia was wrecked in the Red Sea, and that the cargo which had been rescued was put up for public auction. Some valuable articles were sold for little or nothing, but apparently the greatest bargain going in connection with the affair was the sale, for a mere trifle, of a box consigned to the Postal officials at head-quarters in Calcutta. To the native purchaser the contents of the box did not look valuable, but, if Mr. Hogg had seen them, his opinion on the subject would have been different—that is supposing, of course, that he knows more about the important details of his department than he does about the justice of giving newspapers advertisements to publish for nothing. We hear—and the rumour might well appear to be incredible—that that box contained over four lakhs of rupees worth of postage stamps! How the stamps came to be there is thus explained—they had been manufactured in England, to the order of the Indian Government, and were in course of transit to their destination when the Dhoolia struck the rock which was fatal to her. It would appear that these stamps were given away by the native purchaser, or sold for a trifle, in large quantities, to whoever happened to be struck with their appearance, so that many domestic servants and people in a similar position came to be possessed of stamps worth Rs. 300 or Rs. 400 without knowing of their good fortune. Probably they had bought the stamps with the view of adorning their abodes! We are informed that some wily Egyptians were not long in sniffing out the game that was in the wind, and at once set agents to buy up as many stamps as possible. A great portion of the stamps being thus secured, they were sent to Jeddah, to confidential Mussulmans there who were well acquainted with India and its postal system. These stamps are now finding their way into India through respectable Hadjees, who are being rewarded for the enterprise of themselves and their Egyptian confreres by reaping enormous profits in consequence of stamps which were purchased for a small sum being saleable here at their full value. Nor is it likely that the sale of these stamps can be stopped in any way except by the apprehension of numberless people for selling stamps without a licence ; and, as this is but a remote contingency, the Indian public may make up their minds to pay the missing four lakhs of rupees. Naturally enough the Calcutta Postal officials are very much excited about the affair, and we can well believe that the Director-General has in his desperation issued a private order to the Red Sea mail officers to buy up all the stamps which they can find innocent purchasers ready to part with at a rate much beneath the true value of the stamps. By this time this missive will be a farce, as the nature of the contents of the humble-looking box is now known far and near, and a similar conviction will have sunk ere this into the mind of Mr. Hogg, unless he is still reposing in his belief in the softness and purity of mankind. If the extraordinary story which we have just narrated be true—and it is so extraordinary that we give it with reservation—an explanation of an important description must be at once forthcoming. Was this box shipped as cargo, or were its contents properly declared and indicated ? There can be little doubt that so valuable a box ought to have been shipped as specie—at all events, not as common cargo. It will be interesting now to learn what the practice of the Indian Post Office has been with reference to shipments of stamps, and, should it turn out to be that of shipping them in a way not different from ordinary cargo, condemnation of the responsible parties ought to be speedy and certain. To get rid of such blunderers, who have so much in their power, £40,000 might be after all a small sum for the Indian public to pay. When valuable packages are given in charge of captains of ships, the rule is to lock them in a strong room or other place of safety, and, in the event of a disaster happening to the vessel conveying them to their destination, the valuable cargo is always looked after sharply, so that the careless sale of them at a public auction is rendered very improbable. Had this box been shipped as specie, or the true value of its contents declared, it never would have found its way into the public market as it did. If we are not mistaken, owners of ships look for a declaration of all the shipments with which they are favoured. How, then, was the notorious box of stamps declared ? Surely not as "paper," as we have heard it hinted. It will add new interest to this very remarkable affair if the owners of the Dhoolia pursue the Indian Postal Department for false information with respect to the true contents of the box. Such a trial would prove of immense service if it helped to let the light into the practice of the Post Office Department in respect of the shipment of valuable cargoes consigned to them. In the meantime they may laugh who win, and the Egyptian speculators in stamps have now as much cause to be joyful as the heads in India of the Post Office Department have reason to look foolish and feel repentant.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

By a telegram received last night from Calcutta we learn that the latest reports from the famine-stricken districts announce slight rains nearly everywhere, but insufficient materially to alter the state of the crops. Late crops turned out about the estimate. Spring crops in most places still appear healthy. Nearly the whole of 150,000 maunds of rice, tendered for in Calcutta, have been delivered and despatched to the threatened districts. Burmah and Madras rice are rapidly arriving. During the fortnight 216,861 maunds of Government rice have been sent to the distressed districts, making the the total up to the end of December 446,868 maunds. The Lieutenant-Governor is anxiously considering how much more grain he ought to ask for when the supplies sanctioned to the end of January is completed. Actual distress is expected in part of Trhoot within a month. From Bogra prospects are graver than at first supposed. Latest reports announce a total of 25,000 people as being daily employed on relief works in Sarun, Tirhoot, Monghyr, Bhaugulpore, and Rajshahye divisions. Food

night. This club, named after the nobleman who succeeded in passing this obstructive and inhospitable law, will only open its portals at midnight, and close them at cock-crow. The entrance fee is only one guinea, and the members are of both sexes. No guests or strangers to be admitted. I cannot surmise how long this admirable institution will last; but, if its life is to be short, it will at least be a merry one. It will not want for members of a certain class you may be sure. I do not see the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Spurgeon, or Dr. Manning down amongst the patrons.

Lately I gave you a description of the great sea serpent, as it appeared to a shooting party on a Californian mud bank, and I fear that I have on one or two occasions written slightingly of the octopus or devil fish. The octopus of Canadian waters is not a creature to be despised, if it in reality is like one seen by a couple of boatmen who were last week fishing in a punt in Portugal Cove, Conception Bay. When first spied floating it was thought to be a shapeless mass of wreck, but a prod from the boat-hook quickly and unpleasantly dispelled that idea. From amid the folds of jelly a huge parrot-like beak suddenly protruded, and the horrified fishermen found themselves fixed by a pair of prominent wicked eyes of a ghastly green tint, which glared at them with fiendish ferocity. I have seen a small octopus seize and dine upon a small crab, and on this very much enlarged scale can enter into the feelings of these two men. The beast commenced its attack by striking the boat violently with its beak, and then proceeded to drag it under water by winding two opal, flesh-like arms around it. A moment more and the punt would have been dragged under and its occupants transferred to the fish's pouch, there to be torn to pieces by the cruel beak; but life is dear, and one of them, seizing an axe, severed both arms as they lay over the gunwale of the boat, and the octopus, surprised at this sudden dismemberment, sunk out of sight. The men estimated the length of the body at over 60 feet and 15 feet in girth. A portion of one of the amputated suckers is now in the Newfoundland Museum and is 19 feet long and 3½ in circumference. Its original length must have been very considerable, for 10 feet were left attached to the body, and as much more destroyed by carelessness on shore. To support this statement it is well known that two cuttle fish, measuring 40 and 47 feet, were cast ashore on the Canadian coast three years ago.

The great attraction in town at present is Cook's great billiard handicap now being played at Guildhall, and in which all the greatest professors of the cue in the kingdom are engaged. Last night Cook and John Roberts, junior, played in a densely crowded room, entrance fee half a guinea, amid breathless attention. Both men started from scratch. Roberts scored first with a break of 49, made in good style; Cook answered with 14, and then his opponent ran up 43, all round, making the game, Roberts 93, Cook 15. Matters progressed quietly, until it was, Cook 33, Roberts 111. Then the champion got to the spot, which in modern billiards decides every game, and made a break of 155, in which, altogether, there were 28 spot strokes. At 211 against Roberts' 134, Cook played a splendid all-round break of 79, running them off almost as fast as the marker could score them. Then, having had luck, he stood almost still, while Roberts ran up to 277, the Manchester player making 29 spots in his fine break of 113, but in the thirtieth the red hung in the jaws of the very small and difficult pocket. Cook potted it and ran out, playing marvellously well, with a break of 206, a winner by 223 points. To praise Cook's play in this last break too highly would be impossible. Three times he lost position, but cleverly regained it and won in 55 minutes. Both he and Roberts played the game to perfection, and more cannot be said. Alfred Bennett with a start of 130 points beat his "crack" brother, Joseph, in spite of the latter making a great break of 128, 40 of these being spots. The younger brother does not go in for the spot stroke, but his all-round play is neat, stylish, and careful, his cannons off the cushion being very beautiful. He is the most elegant performer I have seen.

Whilst Jack Frost holds the earth in his iron grasp, steeplechasing and hunting are, of course out of the question. After one good day's sport the Kingsbury Steeplechase Meeting has been postponed from day to day, and I see no likelihood of their coming off at present. The Cottenham Pastures are as hard as the Poona course in May, and harder. On Tuesday the Duke of Hamilton—he had his solace next day no doubt—must have been disgusted to learn that his cast-off General, the winner of the Criterion, and from his two year old form supposed to be a second Gladiateur, had won the Kingsbury Grand Handicap Hurdle Race from Nobleman, who had been made a hot favourite. The Duke gave Count Lagrange 3,800gns. for this animal, and it was then little imagined that his ultimate destination would be to carry Potter over seven flights of hurdles on the Kingsbury Course. Mr. Yates's grey Copernicus ran unaccountably ill in this race. General won cleverly with a good deal in hand, and we shall hear of this son of Monarque and Tolla again. Euroxas again proved himself a rare good horse by winning the Hunters' Hurdle Race, carrying 12-7 in a canter by six lengths. Here is one of the finest fencers we ever saw, and a Liverpool horse all over, muddled away, "messed about" in racing parlance. Mr. R. Herbert made up for his loss of Juniper last year—the horse was impaled on one of the flag poles—by winning the Hunter Steeplechase with the Cider Cup. As a matter of course the Kingsbury Cup Steeplechase went to the judge. All the training grounds are closed and the horses confined to their straw beds for exercise. Some of the most venturesome are attempting skating, and it seems that there will be more sport on the Kingsbury lake than its steeplechase ground.

TO HAIR-DRESSERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can you or any of your readers inform me whether *expressed* cocoanut oil (the purest that can be got in the market) needs to undergo any preparation before it is fit to use as hair-oil; and, if so, what *the* preparation is? INQUIRER.

Colaba, 5th Jan. 1874.

RINDERPEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that rinderpest has made its appearance in Bombay, the following extract, a note from Frank Buckland's Natural History, may be of use to cattle owners:—"Some years since, the lions and other carnivora at the Zoological Gardens were seized with an epidemic which threatened to destroy them all. This terrible calamity was, however, averted by Mr. Bartlet's giving them chlorate of potash, a medicine both he and I recommended for the rinderpest or cattle disease. See my letter in *Times*, Oct. 19th, 1865." This note struck me to-day while reading Buckland's interesting work, and, thinking it might be useful to the public, I send it for publication. X.

Sukkur, 29th Dec. 73.

THE PENSIONERS' HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With regard to the concluding paragraph of your article of the 31st ultimo, on the "Pensioners' Home," and the expression of your belief that Lord Napier of Magdala would not fail to render any assistance in his power to support that institution, I have great pleasure in informing you that before leaving Bombay Lord Napier sent the undersigned the very handsome contribution of three hundred rupees, with his best wishes for the success of this charity.

But for his Lordship's kindness the year would have closed *without* any balance whatever, and I feel sure that this fact has only to be brought to the notice of the public to ensure funds being sent in, which will enable the Committee to do more than they have been enabled to do for many years past.—Yours faithfully,

H. DAY,
Honorary Secretary, Pensioners' Home.

Bombay, 5th January 1874.

NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SUKKUR, DEC. 28.

THE weather here is now delightful, not too cold nor too hot; the thermometer averages 60 degs. in the house during the hottest part of the day, and at nights falls to 46 degs. Out in camp one day or rather morning, it stood at 6 a.m. at 33 degs. Fires and warm clothing are requisite.

On Christmas afternoon and night we had a smart fall of rain—in fact a heavy shower for Sind—30 cents fell, and this caused the most intense cold. On the 26th ice began to form at sunrise on basins of water, but old Sol quickly dispersed Jack Frost and sent him about his business.

The water in the river Indus is getting very low, but yet there is a strong current through the two passes. Steamers take from seven to nine days coming up from Kotree, and some 14 days from this to Mooltan. The Cranbourne, one of the Flotilla, on Christmas morning left this, but came to grief, or at least the Company to which she belongs has, by her coming in collision with and running down a boat loaded with a valuable cargo, which will give occupation to "the satanic imps" here for some time to come.

Last week His Excellency the Governor and suite encamped here, and received a warm welcome from the Sukkurites. A triumphal arch was fixed over the entrance road with "V.R. Welcome W.C." (what the latter letters meant I leave you to conjecture, but suppose it must be in allusion to the late order regarding the payment for medicines by all Goverment employes in Sind) with flags and tinsel. At the exit road another arch bore "Health, Peace and Prosperity" on one side, and on the other "Farewell." The town was beautifully illuminated on the 19th, and a grand display of fireworks took place at night. The illuminations were very good, the conformation of the country being so suitable for the purpose, Sukkur being built on hilly ground on the left bank of the Indus, the houses rising in tiers or terraces above the water, where lights are placed on the edges of the quays, on house-tops, on domes and minarets, islands in the river covered with ruins being treated in the same way; also the buildings of the Ravine on the right bank lighted up. You at once have a fairy scene which few places in the world could match. All the *tamasha* passed off with *eclat*, and his Excellency met with a loyal welcome. Sukkur now has sunk into its usual quietness.

CHRISTMAS.

BOMBAY.

THE MONEY ORDER OFFICE.—This office was removed to the new Secretariat building yesterday.

VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were thirty-one European vagrants in the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

TORTURE.—At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, one Wittoo Raghoo, a hack buggy driver, was fined five rupees for cruelly torturing his horse.

THE CONCERT.—We are requested to remind lovers of music—and their name is legion all the world over—that Madame Goddard's last concert in Bombay comes off to-day in the Town Hall.

THE POOR BOX.—The Senior Magistrate acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 20 from "Anonymous," through Messrs. King, King and Co., contributed to the Fort Police Court poor-box.

A PICK-POCKET.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced one Bazoorookh Hoosal, a noted thief, to six months' rigorous imprisonment, for attempting to steal four rupees from the pocket of one Goolam Yar Mahomed.

SURVEY OF THE TOWN OF KURRACHEE.—We are glad to notice that the surveyors who lately arrived from the Deccan for the survey of the town of Kurrachee are prosecuting their work energetically.—*Sind News.*

THE PARARATHNA SOMAJ BUILDING AT AHMEDABAD.—Rao Bahadhoor Bholanath Sarabhoy, Subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad, has subscribed Rs. 800 to the fund for the erection of the Pararathna Somaj building at Ahmedabad.

A POLICE INSPECTOR.—Mr. Dhunjeesha Dadabboy, a police inspector of the G. I. P. Railway, has successfully passed the examination qualifying him for the post of District Superintendent of Police, which no native has as yet done.

STEALING A SISTER'S ORNAMENTS.—A Hindoo woman named Rajma reported to the police that her sister had stolen her ornaments, worth Rs. 135, and absconded on Sunday. Search is being made by the police as to the whereabouts of the accused.

FALSE PRETENCES.—A man named Gopal Bapoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of obtaining by false pretences four rupees from one Gunnoo Kheema and five rupees from one Keshow Buchu, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, one Ebrahim Ismael, who had been several times in jail before, was charged with stealing a dhotur, belonging to one Nuthoo Khooshall. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to six months' hard labour.

TRESPASS.—A Mahomedan named Abdool Cadur Shaik Khooshall was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with trespassing in the dwelling-house of a woman named Rahee. He was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 20, with the alternative of two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE COPE TESTIMONIAL.—We beg to remind our readers that this is the closing day for subscriptions to the above fund, and to suggest that all who are desirous of showing their appreciation of Mr. Cope's labours, and of bidding him publicly farewell, will send in their subscriptions to-day.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were 316 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these, 116 were under sentences from the High Court, 145 from the magistrates of police, and 35 from military courts martial. Of the prisoners, 234 were natives, and the remaining 82 were Europeans.

THE WEATHER IN POONA.—The weather has changed during the past few days. Between Tuesday night and Friday morning there was a little rain and a damp feeling in the air. The climate is much milder, and the air is cool and soft. There are fogs in the evening just at sundown.—*Deccan Herald.*

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.—A Parsee woman named Jerbai filed a plaint, on Thursday, in the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, against her husband Bejonjee Jamsetjee, in which she applies for a judicial separation. Mr. Ghandhiboy Jehanghier, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the plaintiff.

THE *Sind News* says—"No preparations are being made for the reception of Sir Philip Wodehouse in Kurrachee,—not even is there a whisper of an address by our civic Corporation. A correspondent informs us that the only signs of activity displayed by the Commissioner lately is the re-painting of the municipal lamp-posts."

THE cloudiness of the sky early on Wednesday morning gave indications of a downpour. At about 9 o'clock we had a drizzle, and in the afternoon two hours of gentle and steady rain. The weather in the evening bore a threatening aspect, but shortly afterwards the moon shone brilliantly, the sky being cloudless.—*Sind News.*

A NOTED THIEF.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, a Seedee named Sangoo Nussib was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with being found between sunset and sunrise loitering in a public street, and not giving a satisfactory account of himself, he being a noted thief. Prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FIRE AT AN HOTEL.—Yesterday morning the grass stacked in the stables belonging to Mr. Pallonjee, of the Adelphi Hotel, was discovered to be on fire, which was said to have originated through the careless smoking of a ghorawalla, who was under the influence of liquor. A gardener in the employ of Mr. Pallonjee, with the assistance of the servants of the hotel, extinguished the fire before anything serious had occurred.

LOSS OF A CURRENCY NOTE.—Yesterday one Ramprutalee Laljee reported to the police the loss of a currency note for Rs. 500. It seems that the man arrived in Bombay from Callian on Saturday, and cashed a boondee, for which he received a currency note for Rs. 500. He put the note in his coat pocket and proceeded to the Grant Road station, where he found it missing. He does not remember the number of the note.

A FALSE CHARGE AGAINST A PARSEE WOMAN.—A Parsee named Nusserwanjee, residing at Surat, reported to the City Police Inspector last week that his wife had poisoned their child, aged about a year and a half. The body was examined by the Civil Surgeon of the station, who found that death was from natural causes. It seems that the husband had been on bad terms with his wife, and hence the serious charge against her.

FOUND.—On Saturday, a bale of long-cloth, valued at Rs. 300, was found near Khara Talao. There being no owner to claim the property, it was removed to the Girgaum Chowkey. The man at whose door it was found stated that he had seen a Banyan bring it there in a cart and place it in the street. On Sunday morning the owner of the property went to the Girgaum Chowkey and claimed it as his, and stated that it was stolen from the verandah of his house at Vithulwady on Saturday afternoon. The property was not delivered to the claimant, as the police are making enquiries for the Banyan, who placed the bale where it was found.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.—On Sunday night last, a man named Aunsjee Subajee, residing at Tauntoompoora Street, attempted to commit murder and suicide under the following circumstances. It seems that Aunsjee, who had been living on bad terms with his wife for some time past, attempted on Sunday at midnight to murder her by cutting her throat with an ordinary table knife. He at first inflicted a wound on the right side of her neck, when she raised an alarm, which brought the police to the spot. The man, on seeing this, attempted to cut his own throat, and would no doubt have succeeded but that the police were in time to prevent the deed being carried out. Both Annajee and his wife were taken to hospital, where they were pronounced to be in no immediate danger.

THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 3rd instant.

Read letters dated 17th and 19th December, from the General Traffic Manager G. I. P. R. Railway Company, asking the Trustees to agree to continue existing arrangements for the use of the sidings on the Elphinstone estate, until cancelled by a fortnight's notice, to be given at any time after date of his letters, instead of having the arrangement terminated on the 31st January as previously arranged. He states that the Trustees' Resolution No 178 of 27th November is under consideration.

Resolution—The Trustees agree to terminate the existing arrangement at any time on receiving one month's previous notice.

Read letter dated 15th December, from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding rough estimate and report by the Municipal Engineer on the Trustees' suggestion that the night soil should, as a temporary measure, be removed from the foreshore by means of barges. The Municipal Commissioner and the Town Council do not consider the proposal feasible, because of the expense, and they fear that the question must stand over till the Corporation can consider it in connection with the general drainage scheme.

Read Government Resolutions dated 4th and 15th December, expressing the same views, and stating that the Trustees may rely on Government taking every measure in their power to hasten the action of the Corporation in endeavouring to get rid of the night soil nuisance at Carnac overbridge.

Resolution—The Trustees think that the nuisance in question should be dealt with by itself, as, whatever drainage scheme may be decided upon, the nuisance cannot be endured until the completion of any such scheme, involving, as it may, a delay of 10 to 15 years.

If His Excellency in Council considers it impossible to enforce the performance of the promise made a year ago by the Bench of Justices, that they would within six months take measures to remove this nuisance, the Trustees request that the continuance of the depot and outfall may only be permitted so far as Government are concerned, on condition that the Municipality pay a considerable pecuniary indemnity both with the object of making compensation for the injury done to the Port Trust property, and as the most likely method of quickening their action towards a final settlement of the drainage question.

THE CASE OF THE "PARSEE PUNCH" AGAINST THE "RAST GOFTAR."

YESTERDAY at the Fort Police Court, the charge of defamation brought by Mr. Nusserwanjee Dorabjee Apyakhtiar, editor and proprietor of the *Parsee Punch* and *Yazdan Parast* newspapers, against Mr. Kekhoshroo Nowrojee Kabrajee, the editor, and Messrs. Byramjee Furdoonjee and Merwanjee Furdoonjee, the proprietors of the *Rast Goftar* newspaper, was heard before Mr. Connon, Senior Magistrate. Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Dr. Dallas, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Pherozsha M. Mehta for the first defendant; and Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. Ardasir Framjee, for the second and third defendants.

The prosecutor's information, already published by us was read over by the magistrate's clerk.

Mr. Ferguson said he did not mean to proceed on a portion of the information which charged defendants with publishing a libel in the issue of the 29th June 1873, and that portion of the document was accordingly expunged.

The magistrate said he thought the case could not go much further than the information. As it was, one newspaper called the other a mean and dirty paper; and his Worship really did not know what the counsel for the prosecution wanted him to do for the objectionable language used.

Mr. Ferguson said such language had the effect of lowering a man in the estimation of the public and to do him harm.

The magistrate thought that, if a person called a paper a "disgusting" paper, no charge of defamation could be sustained.

Mr. Ferguson said he had not gone through the whole of the libels; and he should wish his Worship reserved his opinion until he had heard all that he has had to say.

The magistrate said he could form his opinion on the information which was laid before him.

Mr. Ferguson said he had not stated the whole of his client's case or read the different libels which he would now do. The prosecutor is the proprietor and publisher of two newspapers called the *Yazdan Parast* and the *Parsee Punch*, published in the Gujeratee language. He started the former under the auspices of very influential men for the discussion of theological questions of interest to his community. It was for a time conducted by Dustoor Pesootunjee Byramjee, and at another time by Mobed Jamsetjee Sorabjee Kookadaroo, and subsequently by the celebrated Gujeratee poet "Munsookh" for some time. The prosecutor is a respectable man and had conducted his papers in a thoroughly respectable and straightforward manner. Somehow or other the conductors of the rival newspaper, the *Rast Goftar*, appeared to have taken offence at his writings, and they had been publishing from time to time articles defamatory of the prosecutor. After what had fallen from his Worship, the learned counsel said he thought it was necessary for him to read the whole of the libellous articles, which were five in number; and he submitted that, under section 499 of the Penal Code, a charge of defamation would clearly lie against the defendants. The whole of the publications were such as would harm the prosecutor in the estimation of the public and lower his intellectual reputation in respect of his calling.

The Magistrate—What are the exact words? I think one of them is "indecent."

Mr. Ferguson said that, in one place, defendants described the prosecutor's paper as a "disgusting dunghill," which, he submitted, was sufficiently defamatory to come within the section of the Penal Code. Even if the defamation were true—which the learned counsel did not for a moment admit—it would be no excuse to defendants for publishing it, for it would be necessary for them to prove that the publication was for the public good. On the 25th August 1872, defendants published the first of the defamatory articles characterising prosecutor's paper as a low and mean publication, which served as a slave to the great. The whole tenor of the article was libellous (reads the article); it sought to lower the prosecutor in the estimation of his neighbours and of the public as "a time-server and a slave to the great." In the article of the 29th December 1872, defendants called prosecutor a mean and scandalous paper published under the pretence of propagating moral and religious tenets, stating that Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney, who had subscribed to a number of copies, had ordered that they should no longer be supplied him, and that, on the editor continuing to supply the paper notwithstanding, Sir Cowasjee sent a lawyer's notice threatening proceedings against him if he did not desist. This article, Mr. Ferguson remarked, entirely contradicted the tenor of the previous article and gave the lie to the statement made therein that the prosecutor was a time-server and a slave to the great. The learned counsel thought that as regarded the defendants the saying could nowhere apply more forcibly to them, that "those who live in glass houses should not throw stones," &c. The article further alleged that Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, a subscriber, had directed the prosecutor to cease supplying him his paper. This statement, which was wholly untrue, would have the effect of lowering prosecutor in the estimation of the public and of inducing other subscribers to discontinue on the supposition that Mr. Ardasir Wadia had really stopped the paper.

The Magistrate—When I was in the newspaper line as I once was, I never took the slightest notice of the letters I received to discontinue sending the paper.

Mr. Ferguson said that, in his Worship's case, no adversary gave an untrue version of the orders received by him. In the issue of the 12th January 1873 defendants described the *Yazdan Parast* as a paper which, under the pretence of propagating religion, was used as a medium of libel and scandal. Then in their issue of the 25th May 1873, they reproduced a libellous article against the prosecutor from the *Gujerat Mitter*, which the first defendant must have translated from English into Gujerates for his own paper. His Worship of course knew that a person who chooses to publish libellous and defamatory matter from another paper, is equally liable to be prosecuted for the offence, as the first publisher would be. In the article of the 27th July 1873, the *Yazdan Parast* was described as a "disgusting dunghill," a fit resting-place for Cooverjee Sorabjee Nazir's letter, which is characterised as dirt; and further that the paper was "an indecent public writing"; that it was like the abode, rubbish, and the dunghill; and that it was one of those "scavengering contemporaries who overflow like filthy gutters." The article teemed with choice expressions, such as these were, and spoke for itself. Persons who undertook to publish papers must, said the learned counsel, keep within bounds and not try to lower their contemporaries in the estimation of the public.

The magistrate said he took all that for granted, and yet that he would not commit the case. The writing showed bad taste; but if Mr. Ferguson proved every thing he stated, and what was stated in the information his Worship would not commit the case. He would say again the articles showed bad taste and were coarse—and might be, as Mr. Ferguson said, false—but yet he would not commit.

Mr. Ferguson said the articles were as clear a libel as they well could be. They made false statements and sought to lower prosecutor in the estimation of the public; and every one of them contained grossly libellous matter. The prosecutor's paper was likened to a dunghill, and he was called a flatterer to the great.

The Magistrate—If I was called a flatterer to the great, I would be simply amused.

Mr. Ferguson said that might be, but such language, applied to a religious paper, had the effect of lowering it in public estimation and of doing it much harm.

The Magistrate—Is it stated that the prosecutor has suffered any substantial damage?

Mr. Ferguson said that would be if his client was suing for damages in a civil court, which he was not; and it was not necessary, therefore, to show special damage. Newspapers in many cases lead public opinion; and the sneer at the prosecutor as a time-server and slave to the great would have the effect of exposing him to public ridicule and doing his paper much harm. Mr. Ferguson submitted that a jury would be the proper persons to weigh the libel rather than his Worship, who was the committing magistrate.

Mr. Starling—Or rather the non-committing magistrate.

Mr. Ferguson said his friend would have an opportunity to speak, and that he might reserve his facetious remarks. One of the articles was a clear libel, and left his Worship no discretion. If a publication referred to another by name, and if it was a libel, his Worship had no discretion but to commit the libeller. The learned counsel said if he rested his case on the article of the 29th December 1872, it was a case for the jury.

The magistrate remarked he would say again that, if every word of the information were proved, he would not commit the case. The whole thing was contemptible, or rather beneath contempt.

Mr. Ferguson said the article of the 29th December was as gross a libel as could be conceived. For any one sitting as a magistrate the whole question was "Is it or is it not a libel?", and if he came to the conclusion that it was a libel, he had but one course to adopt, namely, to commit the case. The object to lower and ridicule the learned counsel's client was evident in every article, and the libel was clear.

The magistrate said he was quite with Mr. Ferguson in thinking that the articles were stupidly coarse in language. He was not going to give his decision then, and would give Mr. Ferguson a week to consider the matter over.

The prosecutor was called, and produced copies of the *Rast Goftar* of the 25th August 1872 and 29th May 1873.

The case was then adjourned until the 19th instant.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. HYDASPES, Captain J. M. Rogers, sailed yesterday for Southampton, via the Canal, with English mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Miss Warden and Mr. E. Price.
For Brindisi—Mr. H. Le Poer Wynne.
For Venice—Mr. J. H. Bancroft and Mr. F. W. Pickering.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. PENANG, 475 tons, Captain N. Steuart, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, via Cutch Mandvie, with a general cargo and fourteen deck passengers.

THE BARQUE BERRYER, 402 tons, Captain J. Berger, which arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Mauritius (November 19th), with a cargo of 7,360 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE s.s. W. H. ATKINSON, 873 tons, Captain G. Harland, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (November 17th), calling at Port Said and Aden, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

THE SHIP VICKSBURG, 999 tons, Captain A. Webster, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a cargo of 5,458 bales cotton, 26 bales wool, 1,800 cwts. linseed, 2,375 cwts. galls, 315 cwts. horns, 241 cwts. hemp, and sundries.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s ss. EUPHRATES, 803 tons, Captain J. Melville, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (January 2nd) with 58 packages indigo, 1 bundle cardamoms, 28 bundles pistachio nuts, 196 bales wool, 1 parcel paper, and 14 bundles specie, and 77 bales cotton for transhipment for other ports. She brought the following passengers:—Mr. Campbell and sixteen deck passengers.

THE s.s. LORNE, 1,035 tons, Captain M. J. Butcher, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from London (November 25th), calling at Malta, Port Said, Suez and Aden, via the Canal, with Mrs. Butcher, two children, and two servants as passengers. She brought the following cargo:—52 packages brass wire, 520 cases candles, 338 packages paper, 17 iron safes, 255 kegs nails, 147 cases provisions, 15 cases capsules, 66 packages beer, 274 packages wine, 4 cases percussion caps, 210 cases glassware, 331 packages piece-goods, 209 packages oilmanstores, 22 casks tiles, 45 cases yellow sheets, 20 cases hardware, 4 cases paper hangings, 550 kegs red lead, 486 cases wine and spirits, 25 cases paint, 48 cases medicine, 280 barrels alum, 53 barrels green copperas, 34 cases cochineal, 19 cases tobacco, 28 bales yarns, 95 drums oil, 18 cases toys, 3,173 packages iron, 235 packages machinery, 20 drums linseed oil, 200 boxes brandy, 7 cases eau de cologne, 9 cases perfumery, 5 cases thread, 200 cases window glasses, 22 barrels tar, 50 casks bottles, 150 boxes tin plates, 253 bundles iron sheets, 7 cases books, 3 cases boots, 25 kegs lead, and many packages of merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		JANUARY.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
1 35 m	11	Tuesday 6	7 45 m	3
1 25 a	3 1		7 31 a	5 4
2 7 m	5 5	Wednesday ... 7	8 22 m	3 2
2 6 a	2 9		8 a	4 7
2 43 m	4 11	Thursday 8	9 4 m	3 0
2 51 a	2 2		8 46 a	3 7
3 14 m	4 7	Friday 9	9 43 m	3 0
3 38 a	1 10		9 27 a	2 5
3 51 m	3 8	Saturday 10	10 27 m	3 1
4 32 a	1 8		10 20 a	1 8
4 36 m	3 1	Sunday 11	11 19 m	3 3
5 49 a	1 9		11 24 a	1 9
5 27 m	2 9	Monday..... 12	0 11 m	3 9
6 58 a	2 1		.....	.....

Moon—Last Quarter, 11th, 6h. 46'4m. A.M.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

FEAST OF THE EPIPHANY.

Tuesday, 6th January 1874.

8 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion. (Choral).
5 P.M.—Evensong. Hymn 330.
The offertory for the Bombay Church Union.
N. B.—The Annual Meeting of the Bombay Church Union will be held at 5-30 P.M.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"MARAVILLA" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "TAYLOR BROTHERS' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element, of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide *Standard*, *Morning Post*, *British Medical Journal*, &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice, and by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and Chemists all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

A CURIOUS CUSTOM OF ADOPTION IN THE JAIN MARWAREE CASTE.

AT the Appellate Side of the High Court recently, an important question as to the law of adoption among Hindoos was considered in the case of Bhugwandas Tejmal, original defendant, appellant v. Rajmal, *alias* Hiralal Lucheemandas, original plaintiff, respondent.

Sir M. R. Westropp, C.J., on behalf of himself and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, gave the following judgment in the case:—

This suit was instituted by the plaintiff Rajmal, against his natural father, Ganeshdas, and uncle Bhagvandas, the present appellant. These parties are Marwarees professing the Jaina religion and are resident at Ahmednuggur. Tejmal had three sons, who survived him—of these Lucheemandas was the eldest. He died in 1867, without issue, and leaving a widow, Hirabai, who survived him and died in September 1868. The two other sons of Tejmal were the defendants Ganeshdas and Bhagvandas. Lucheemandas seems to have had some intention of adopting a son (see Exhibit 69), but died without carrying it into effect. Hirabai, his widow, was for some time previously to her death desirous of adopting a son on behalf of her deceased husband. Having made one or two unsuccessful efforts to obtain such a son, she seems, when in her last illness, to have resolved on adopting her husband's nephew, the plaintiff Rajmal, the eldest son of the defendant Ganeshdas, who agreed to give Rajmal to her, but she died without effecting her purpose. A funeral feast (Diwas), of two days' duration, was given by Guneshdas and Bhagvandas in honor of Hirabai to the caste about a fortnight after her death, on the second day of which feast, Ganeshdas, Bhagvandas and two other persons appear to have given, with certain ceremonies, the plaintiff Rajmal as adopted son to his deceased uncle Lucheemandas and aunt Hirabai. On the same day, the following document (Exhibit No. 36), dated Shake 1790, Ashwin shoodh 9th, or 25th September, 1868, was executed by Bhagvandas:—"From Bhagvandas Tejmal Marwaree, resident of Ahmednuggur. To Cheerunjiv Rajesbree Rajmal alias Hiralal walad Lucheemandas Bohura Marwaree, resident of Ahmednuggur. 1. The reason of this acknowledgment in writing is that my elder brother named Lucheemandas Tejmal lived and died at Ahmednuggur. His wife Hirabai survived him, but died subsequently on Bhadrapad wadya 8th, Shake 1790. She, the widow Hirabai, when on the point of her death, had desired to take a son in adoption, but there was hardly time to do this at the time of her demise. 2. I, Bhagvandas, and Ganeshdas Tejmal are the legal heirs of the deceased Lucheemandas Tejmal and of his widow Hirabai. In compliance with the dying request of the widow, Herabai, the 'Panch,' that is, the members of our caste have met and resolved to perpetuate the name of the deceased Lucheemandas. 3. Hence, agreeably to the resolution of the 'Panch,' it is settled that the khan of the shop, situated in Surjikha market at Ahmednuggur, belogging to the share of the deceased Lucheemandas, is given with its upper storey to Ganeshdas in exchange for the middle khan belonging to the share of Ganeshdas which is made over to me. That the property in the house of Lucheemandas, the deceased, consisting of gold and silver, cloth, utensils of brass, copper, &c., and iron, &c., be given to us, that is (to Ganeshdas and Bhagvandas). 4. And all the rest of the property of the deceased Lucheemandas and Hirabai, consisting of debts, bonds, documents, whether within or without the city of Ahmednuggur, such as Jeoor, Muthpimpree and other villages, standing in the name of the deceased Lucheemandas and Hirabai, are given to you (Rajmal), who are hereby constituted as the proprietor thereof. I, Bhagvandas, forego all claim to the property mentioned in this 4th paragraph, and you (Rajmal) have no claim to the property mentioned in the above 3rd paragraph. 5. In pursuance of the opinion of 'the Panch,' and in accordance with the desire of the deceased Hirabai, you are given in adoption to the deceased Lucheemandas to perpetuate his name. You shall therefore conduct yourself accordingly and manage your affairs. 6. That the house in the city of Ahmednuggur, called Keerpee Wara, is made over to you by me, Ganeshdas, and the 'Panch.' You make use of it as your own property. The deceased Lucheemandas has left me and Ganeshdas as his heirs. I have therefore applied to the District Judge for a certificate of heirship. Now that you are given in adoption to perpetuate his (the deceased Lucheemandas') name, I, in consequence, cancel my above application previously made for a certificate of the deceased's (Hirabai's) heirship. You should now make an application in your name for a certificate. To this I have no objection whatever. This acknowledgment is given in writing by me.—(Signed) Bhagvandas Tejmal Bohora Marwaree, resident of Ahmednuggur. I agree to what is written above.—Signed by seven witnesses in their own handwriting.—Signed by the writer Naro Nathar Deshmukh and Deshpande Koolkurnee of the Ahmednuggur Havellee."

That document bore an eight rupee stamp, but was not registered. The present suit was brought by Rajmal to establish his sole right to the property, moveable and immoveable, of Lucheemandas and Hirabai as their adopted son. The plaint stated that the District Judge, notwithstanding the adoption, had granted (under Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827, sections 2 and 3) to the defendants Ganeshdas and Bhagvandas, a certificate of their heirship to Lucheemandas. The plaintiff also alleged and relied upon a custom of the Jaina Marwaree caste, as well in Marwar, as in Ahmednuggur, of adoption in cases where both the adoptive father and his wife have died before the adoption took place. The defendant, Ganeshdas, the natural father of the plaintiff, in his written statement admitted the giving in adoption by himself and Bhagvandas in accordance with the desire of Hirabai, and stated that 4,000 rupees' worth of jewels and ornaments belonging to Lucheemandas and Hirabai had been equally divided between himself and Bhagvandas, and that, if the latter would return his moiety to the plaintiff, he (Ganeshdas) would return his moiety also, and said that he offered no obstruction to the plaintiff's claim. Bhagvandas in his written statement said that by Hindu Law the adoption was invalid, Lucheemandas and Hirabai having both died before the ceremony took place, and he alleged that he and Ganeshdas were the heirs of Lucheemandas and had accordingly as such obtained the certificate of heirship already mentioned. He admitted the division of the 4,000 rupees' worth of jewels and ornaments between himself and Ganeshdas, and he objected to Exhibit 36 as being insufficiently stamptid and unregistered. The Subordinate Judge held the custom and the fact of the ad

alleged custom, nor do they pretend that it has ever been judicially recognized. There are, in the whole body of evidence to which our attention has been directed, only four specified instances of such adoption, and of these the most ancient is one which occurred about 28 years ago, and one of the four breaks down, inasmuch as the widow of the adoptive father was living when the adoption is alleged to have taken place. The first instance mentioned in the evidence was where Vitmal Meghrajpatwe his son 15 adoption to Prithiraj Waldya after his death, and after the death of his wife Chimbai. This instance occurred about 22 or more years ago, as is testified by witness Nos. 54, 55, 58, 60, 65, 69, 73, 74, 84, 85, 87, 88, 89, 90. The second alleged instance is that of Gyanmul (or Kinjal) who was given in adoption to Nathmal Chedan of Ahmednuggur, about five years ago, after Nathmal's death. But his widow was then living (60). That instance therefore fell short of the exigency of the alleged custom. It was so testified by witnesses Nos. 55, 69, 91. The third instance (also at Ahmednuggur) occurred 5 or 6 years ago. Gyanmul and his widow being then dead, Ratanmal, the son of Kustorchund (brother of Gyanmul) was given to Gyanmal in adoption. It is testified by witness 55, 66, 92. The fourth instance is that which is alleged to have occurred 22 years ago in Marwar, and is testified by the adopted son himself, a native doctor (No. 91). Some of the witnesses for the defendant Bhagvandas deny the custom, but admit the instance of the adoption of Jaitmal's son to Ezithirsj. There are then but three perfect instances established in proof, and of these, the most remote happened less than quarter of a century ago. It is impossible to regard such cases as proof of an ancient, still less of an immemorial, custom, unsupported as they are by a single text from any book of authority amongst the Jainas themselves or among the Hindus at large, or by any Pandit, Yati, Priest or other expert.

For these reasons, we are of opinion that the plaintiff has failed to prove the existence of any such deviation from the Hindu Law of this Presidency as he has asserted. The proceeding, which he says constituted an adoption, appears to us to have been a complete nullity, and not to be validated by the assent (although given) of the Panch of the caste or tribe of the members of it in Ahmednuggur to the transaction. They had no power to establish any such custom, and could not clothe it with the antiquity, which has not been proved, and which was essential to its legal existence. There must be, not only a giving, but an acceptance, manifested by some overt act, to constitute an adoption according to Hindu Law, 1 Stra. H. L., 95; Manu, Ch. IX, S. 168. Here there is said to have been a giving by the natural father, the uncle (defendant Bhagvandas) and two other persons, but to whom? to two dead persons, the only two who could have adopted a son to the man. It has not been contended for the plaintiff that any person acted as their representative at the ceremony of the adoption, and, as such, accepted the plaintiff in adoption; not indeed that such vicarious acceptance would have been of any avail. There is not any good authority for saying that any person, except the widow, can accept a son on behalf of her husband (d). There has not then been any valid, legal acceptance. We must decline to carry the law of adoption in this Presidency to a point beyond the farthest limit which it has already reached, and least of all should we do so for a sect of Hindus, which does not believe in the spiritual necessity or advantage of adoption. Exhibit 35, being part and parcel of the abortive attempt at adoption, must fall with it. It was not sued upon by the plaintiff, but was produced merely as evidence of the adoption in his case. That document is wholly founded on the adoption, which being itself a mere nullity, there remains no ground on which the document can stand, and the defendant Bhagvandas is not estopped by it, even if he had been specially sued upon it. Its consideration has failed. It does not appear to have been ever acted upon in any respect and the adoption was disputed by Bhagvandas very shortly after the ceremony, and after the execution of No. 36 (See No. 79, No. 89.). Inasmuch too as it clearly purported to deal with immoveable property and was not registered, it was open to such objections as might be based on Sections 17 and 49 of Act XX. of 1866, but as we think it fails with the adoption, and as it (Exhibit 36) has not been sued upon, there is not any necessity for our deciding the extent to which those objections might affect it.

We reverse the decree of the Subordinate Judge, but, under the circumstances of the case, direct that the parties respectively should bear their own costs of the suit and appeal.

(d). See Special Appeal 645 of 1866, decided 22nd April, 1867.

THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

APPENDIX.

REPORTS OF THE COMPANY'S CHIEF OFFICERS

No. 1—AGENT'S REPORT.

Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway,
Agent's Department,
Bombay, 17th October, 1873.
No. 6013 of 1873.

To J. A. Baynes, Esq., Secretary B. B. & C. I. Railway Co., London.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit for the consideration of the Board the following observations on the revenue account of this railway for the half-year ending 30th June, 1873.

2. The account has been prepared in accordance with the form ordered by Government to be adopted, and has been passed by the Consulting Engineer for Railways.

3. The line open and worked by the Company during the half-year comprised the guaranteed railway of 389¼ miles from Bombay to Wudwan, with the addition of the salt branch of 2½ miles, from Veerumgaum to Patree, which is worked by the Company under an agreement with Government, and over which the carriage of salt commenced on the 12th May.

4. The Company also work, under an agreement with the Guicowar, with the approval of Government, the narrow guage branch of 20 miles, the property of His Highness, from Meagaum to Dubhoi. For this branch a separate revenue account is prepared, and the receipts and expenses are not included in the Company's revenue account. The branch was not worked at a profit during the half-year, the traffic being obstructed by the heavy taxes imposed by the Guicowar, who has, under the agreement, to make good to the Company the loss on the working.

5. The gross earnings for the half-year amount to Rs. 34,17,786 as compared with Rs. 38,68,534 during the corresponding half of 1872, showing a decrease of Rs. 4,50,748; about one-fifth of the decrease is in the passenger traffic, and about four-fifths in the goods traffic. This falling off, though disappointing, is believed to be but temporary, and may be generally attributed to the following causes: the depression of trade in the Bombay Presidency, from which other interests, as well as the railways, suffered; the lateness of the cotton crop, which, combined with the lower price of Indian cotton, resulted in a larger portion of the crop being kept back in the northern districts over the monsoon in 1873 than was the case in 1872, in which year nearly all of it was carried before the monsoon, and the year from the Hindoo festival of the Dewallee in 1872 to the Dewallee in 1873, or from November to November, being the periodically recurring twelfth year deemed by the Hindoo community unpropitious for marriages and festivities which have, in consequence, been postponed, and which contribute not a little to our passenger and goods traffic. In Kattiawar, also, the traffic at Wudwan has been prejudiced by the high duties levied in that petty state on cotton and other commodities; but reforms and reductions of those duties have since been negotiated, and arrangements have been made for the establishment of a cotton market at Wudwan, which is to be opened on the 5th November.

6. The expenses charged against revenue for the half-year compare as under with the figures for the corresponding half of 1872:—

Half-year ending.	Average Mileage open.	Ordinary Working Expenses.	Extraordinary Charges.	Total.	Per centage of Receipts
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
June, 1872	358	15,09,784	1,47,000	17,07,784	44·14
„ 1873	389½	16,21, 24	2,15,818	18,36,842	53·74

The extraordinary charges in 1872 were for flood repairs, and for a reserve for sleeper renewals; in 1873 they were entirely for flood repairs. Every attention continues to be given to economy, consistent with the efficient working and maintenance of the line, and explanations of the increase of Rs. 69,240 in the charges debited under the head of ordinary wo king expenses, are given in subsequent paragraphs of this report.

7. The net balance available in India towards repayment of the guaranteed interest amounts to Rs. 15,80,943, representing a return at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, on a paid-up capital of £7,693,342

8. The ordinary passengers traffic figures compare as under with those for the corresponding half of 1872:—

Half-year ending.	No. of Passengers.	Receipts.
		Rs.
June, 1872	1,548,276	19,85,330
„ 1873	1,429,068	19,04,503

The diminished passenger traffic is said to be in a very great measure due to the Hindoo custom beforementioned. The foregoing figures exclude season tickets, special trains, parcels, horses, &c. The number of season tickets, all of which were issued in the vicinity of Bombay, was 1,521, and the receipts therefrom Rs. 14,769, as compared with 1,222 season tickets, yielding Rs. 12,713, in 1872. This is the first half-year in which third class season tickets have been granted to the public, and the experiment of third-class daily return tickets is also being tried in the vicinity of Bombay. The aggregate receipts under the head of passenger traffic for the half-year amount to Rs. 11,13,078, as compared with Rs. 12,03,639 for 1872, showing a decrease of Rs. 90,061.

9 The goods traffic figures (excluding the Company's materials, live stock, cartage charges, demurrage, &c.) compare with those for the corresponding half of 1872 as under:—

Half-year ending.	Tons.	Receipts.
		Rs.
June, 1872	136,333	94,17,981
„ 1873	136,959	20,94,119

The total tonnage was nearly equal to that of 1872, but the receipts were less, the traffic being of descriptions which had to be carried at lower rates.

10. The chief variations in the goods traffic were under the following heads:—

Description of Traffic.	Increase in 1873.		Decrease in 1873.	
	Tons.	Receipts. Rs.	Tons.	Receipts. Rs.
Cotton			4,676	2,18,972
Cotton seeds	2,855	16,375	...	...
Piece goods	...	...	235	17,647
Seeds	2,406	15,745	...	...
Grain	...	...	8,470	86,355
Orphan	309	14,124	...	...
Sugar and Sarree	...	...	6,393	1,09,275
Beer, Wines, &c.	...	...	1,145	31,453
Wool	391	14,156	...	...
Salt	9,242	55,648	...	...
Firewood	2,161	4,647	...	...

The most sensible diminution is in cotton, under the influence of the causes mentioned in para. 5 of this report. The falling off in grain, sugar and jagree, is reported to be attributable to the Hindoo custom before alluded to. The increase in salt traffic is derived from the Patree Branch.

11. The tonnage of cotton carried by railway, and from competing ports in Guezarat and Kattiawar by sea, to Bombay, compares as follows during the first half-years of 1872 and 1873.

Half-year ending.	Tons by Railway.	Tons by Sea.	Total Tonnage.
June, 1872	39,549	29,432	68,981
„ 1873	34,929	26,902	61,131

The tonnage of cotton carried by railway from stations west of and including Ahmedabad, compares as under during the same two half-years:—

Half-year ending.	Tons.
June, 1872	19,818
„ 1873	10,944

The decrease in the total tonnage by railway and sea in 1873 is owing to the 1872 figures including a considerable proportion of the 1871 cotton, whereas the 1873 figures include very little of the 1872 cotton, and also, as has been stated, to more of the crop being kept back in the districts during the monsoon in 1873 than was the case in 1872. Some of this cotton it is probable we shall carry to market later in the current year. At Wudwan, too, the cotton traffic by railway was checked by the high duties which have since been revised.

12. In the revenue from sundries there is an increase in the receipts for the hire of engines and waggons to contractors. The comparison with the figures of 1872 is affected by the exceptional items of receipt under the head of sundries in that year.

13. Adverting next to the expenditure of the different departments, a report (No. 3,296 of 1873) from the Chief Resident Engineer is annexed, as to the outlay in his department and the position of the works generally. The ordinary and extraordinary charges under the head of maintenance in the revenue account for the first half-years of 1872 and 1873 compare as under:—

Half-year ending.	Mean Mileage maintained.	Ordinary Charges.	Extraordinary Charges.	Total.	Ordinary charges per Mile maintained.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
June, 1872	316	2,95,498	1,47,000	4,42,498	935
„ 1873	358	3,14,803	2,15,818	5,30,621	878

In the revenue account and in the foregoing figures credit is taken for the two lakhs reserved from the half-year ending December, 1872, on account of repairs of flood damages, the debit for which would otherwise have been Rs. 4,15,818. The ordinary charges include the grant of Rs. 10,000 allowed to the Deputy Chief Engineer on his retirement from the service, and also some considerable improvements in the goods station at Ahmedabad, together with a few minor works, as a set-off against which there is a refund of Rs. 13,500 authorised by Government for some capital works paid for in a former half-year by revenue. The maintenance of the last opened length of 39 miles of the Kattywar Extension from Veerumgaum to Wudwan fell upon revenue for the last five weeks of the half-year.

14. Appended is a report (No. 7,411 of 1873) from the Locomotive Superintendent as to the working of his department during the half-year. The figures compare as under with those of the corresponding period of 1872:—

Half-year ending.	Average Mileage open.	Total Rolling Stock Outlay.	Per-centage of Gross Receipts.
		Rs.	
June, 1872	358	6,17,454	15·96
„ 1873	389½	6,55,260	19·18

Half-year ending.	Train Miles.	Cost per Train Mile.	Cost per Vehicle Mile.	Fuel Consumption. Per Train Mile.	Fuel Consumption. Per Vehicle Mile.
		Annas.	Annas.	lbs.	lbs.
June, 1872	535,345	18·44	·642	49·38	1·72
„ 1873	561,066	18·66	·701	49·55	1·86

The augmented total outlay is due generally to the additional train miles run over the longer mileage of open line, and the item in which the increase is most sensible is fuel. Of coal, coke, and patent fuel, 12,241 tons, costing Rs. 2,74,989, were consumed, as compared with 11,565 tons, costing Rs. 2,52,390, in the corresponding half of 1872. The coal was 9 annas per ton dearer in 1873 than in 1872. There was a larger expenditure in repairs of carriages and waggons, but about an equal reduction in repairs of locomotives. The ten new goods engines purchased from the East Indian Company were placed upon the line during the half-year, and the results obtained from them hitherto have been satisfactory. The three tank engines which are being built at Parell for the Patree Branch are nearly completed. There is a difference of opinion between Government and the Officers of the two Bombay Railway Companies as to the mode in which the train mileage should be shown, the papers relative to which have been separately transmitted to the Board.

15. The traffic expenditure, including charges for the delivery of goods, compares as follows with that for the corresponding half of 1872:—

Half-year ending.	Average Mileage open.	Amount.	Per-centage of Gross Receipts.
		Rs.	
June, 1872	358	2,76,334	9·73
„ 1873	389½	3,64,022	10·65

The saving is in cartage, owing to there being fewer goods for the carting agent to deliver, and in printing, owing to a reduction which has been effected in the cost thereof. It is satisfactory that, with more miles open, and a fluctuating goods traffic about equal in gross tonnage, but yielding less revenue than in 1872, the Traffic Manager has been able to keep down his expenses.

16. The increase in general charges in the revenue account is partly due to a different apportionment of the charges between capital and revenue; the aggregate cost of the agency, debited to capital and revenue, was less in 1873 than in 1872. The increase in the audit and accounts is due to furlough pay being drawn in 1873, and the incease in rent is caused by the rent paid to Government for the Colaba cotton sidings being included in the account for 1873 but not for 1872.

17. Adverting to general subjects, considerable progress had been made with the works in connection with the completion of the railway in Bombay to the terminus at Colaba. The new goods station on the side of the Gun-Carriage premises has been available for traffic for some months, and all passenger trains now run to and from the new passenger station at Colaba, which was opened on the 1st of October.

18. The re-erection, on a strengthened design, of the three large bridges over the Damaungunga, Par, and Orunga rivers, which were wholly or partly swept away by the floods on the 15th September, 1872, has been satisfactorily completed during the half-year by the Company's Engineers. During the monsoon of the current year 1873, the works and bridges have been severely tested in several localities, but no material damage or interruption of communication has occurred.

19. The concession of the branch from Anund to Dakore to the Company under the guarantee having been confirmed by the Secretary of State and accepted by the Directors, the working plans and estimates for the branch have been submitted to Government, and early authority to commence is expected. Tenders for the construction have been received from contractors, and are under consideration.

20. The result of the surveys ordered last season by the Government of India of the important railway from Ahmedabad to Ajmeer, has not yet been made known to us, nor has the gauge on which the railway will be carried out been definitely announced, nor has any intimation been received as to whether the offer of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Company to undertake the southern portion of it, starting northwards from Ahmedabad, with guaranteed capital, will be entertained. The low rate of cost at which the Kattywar Extension and the Patree Branch have recently been constructed by the Company's Engineers, on the standard gauge, is an argument against the adoption of the narrow gauge on the extension northwards from Ahmedabad, which it is hoped will have due weight with the Government of India.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

C. CURREY, Agent.

CALCUTTA RACES, 1873-74.

FIRST MEETING.

Stewards.—Lord Ulick Browne; Colonel O. Hamilton; J. A. Crawford, Esq.; J. J. J. Keswick, Esq.; T. M. Robinson, Esq. Judge—J. A. Crawford, Esq., Clerk of the Course—W. Pritchard, Esq. Secretary—Colonel O. Hamilton.

FOURTH DAY, TUESDAY, 30TH DECEMBER, 1873.

Although there were not so many persons present at the racing this afternoon as on Saturday, still the attendance was far above that of all the other morning meetings put together, and the weather was everything that could be desired. The sport was not very good, all the races being won easily, but the meeting of some of the cracks in the Burdwan Cup caused a good amount of speculation, Kingcraft being freely backed against the field. For the first time this season Lord Northbrook was seen at the races, for though he did not come up the course, he was riding about on the Maidan during the last race in the centre of the course. Details are appended.

First Race.—The United Service Cup, estimated at Rs. 600, presented by officers in the service of Government, Civil and Military, Covenanted and Uncovenanted, in the Lower Provinces. For English, Colonial, and Country-bred horses. 1 mile. A handicap. To close and name on December 1st. Entrance Rs. 150, 70 forfeit.

	st. lbs.		
Mr. Pitt's	b e m Barmaid	8 8	Vinel ... 1
Mr. Frost's	b aus g Kilmore	7 5	Buck ... 2
Mr. Chetwynd's	b aus m Actress	6 12	Ram Chum ... 3
Mr. Williams'	b w g Dick Turpin	8 12	Manly ... 4

In a lottery for Rs. 1,000 Barmaid sold for Rs. 316, Kilmore for Rs. 280, Actress for Rs. 200, and Dick Turpin for Rs. 170, but at the start no more than 6 to 4 was offered against the English mare. The lot got off well together, and Actress was the first to show in front, attended by Kilmore and Barmaid, Dick Turpin gradually dropping behind, and never taking part in the race. Actress still led round the turn, but shortly after she was passed by both Kilmore and Barmaid, and the mare soon taking the lead won easily by three lengths in 1m. 54secs.

Second Race.—The Burdwan Cup of Rs. 1,000, presented by the Maharajah of Burdwan. For all horses. R. C. Weight for age and class. Maidens allowed 1 stone. Winners this season—once to carry 5lbs., twice 9lbs., thrice or oftener 12lbs.; winners of 2 previous seasons 5lbs.; winners of 3 or more seasons 10lbs. extra. The winners of the Viceroy's Cup to carry 5lbs. in addition to other penalties. Entrance on or before 1st July Rs. 100; ditto after that and on or before 1st September, Rs. 150; ditto 1st November, Rs. 300, when the race will close. A sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for all horses declared to start.

	st. lbs.		
Mr. Maitland's	b w c Kingcraft	6 10	Jaffir ... 1
Mr. Wheat's	b aus m Phillipine	9 9	Finch ... 2
Mr. Dowsall's	blk w h Disturbance	8 4	Walsh ... 3
Messrs. Rawson & Dick's	b w g Sphinx	8 4 (car. 8st. 5lb.)	Vinell ... 0

At the ordinary overnight in a Rs. 1,000 lottery, Kingcraft sold for Rs. 770, Phillipine for Rs. 400, Disturbance for Rs. 220, and Sphinx for Rs. 10, and on the course Kingcraft was backed against the field, 3 to 1 being laid against Phillipine and 4 to 1 against Disturbance. Kingcraft led from the start, and at the top turn was three lengths clear of Sphinx, Phillipine third, and Disturbance bringing up the rear. Approaching the mile post, Phillipine ran up to the colt, and for a few strides got her head in front, but the young one soon came away again, and sailing along in his usual easy style won in a canter by ten lengths in 3min 18½secs.

Third Race.—The Coffee-room Purse of Rs. 500. A handicap for Maiden Arabs. St. Leger Course. Entrance, 1st July Rs. 50, entrance 1st September 100, entrance 1st November 150, when the race will close. A sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for horses accepting the handicap.

	st. lbs.		
Mr. Jones'	b a h Moosa	6 13	Oomar ... 1
Mr. Frost's	b a h Lexington	6 12	Jaffir ... 2
Mr. Collins'	b a h Coronne	9 5	Boven ... 3
			Ramchurn ... 3
Mr. Jones'	b a h Moosa	7 10	Oomar ... 4
Mr. Frost's	b a h Syrian	6 6	Jaffir ... 5

A lottery for Rs. 1,500 was got up on this race, in which Syrian sold for Rs. 400, Chieftain for Rs. 360, Lexington for Rs. 100, Delawar for Rs. 70, and Moosa for Rs. 60. In the morning Chieftain had decidedly the call in the betting, and 2 to 1 was offered against Syrian. Chieftain was the first to show in front, but Lexington soon rushed past him, and took a lead of some lengths, whilst Jaffir, instead of letting Syrian go, appeared to be holding him-hard, quite contrary to the usual style of riding the little horse. At the three quarters of a mile from home, Delawar drew up to Lexington, and, on rounding the turn, was in front, but Chieftain soon after challenged, and, soon getting the best of it, won pretty easily by a length in 2mins. 54secs.

FIFTH DAY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1874.

The last day of the meeting may be described with truth as a complete failure, both in the racing and the attendance. There were actually three ladies present in the stand.

First Race.—Second-class Handicap. 1 mile.

	st. lbs.		
Babu Mohini Mohan Das's	br w h Sir William	9 0	Ryder ... 1
Mr. Lewis's	br m s The Fawn	9 3	Donaldson ... 2
Mr. Jones'	g aus g Baronet	9 3	Brewtey ... 3
Mr. Frost's	b aus h Kilmore	7 0	Oomar ... 4
Messrs. Rawson & Dick's	b w g Sphinx	8 12	Vinell ... 5

In a Rs. 1,000 lottery Sir William sold for Rs. 320, The Fawn for Rs. 160, Baronet for Rs. 100, Kilmore for Rs. 100, and Sphinx for Rs. 30. In the morning The Fawn was as good a favourite as Sir William, and as little as 2 to 1 was taken about Baronet. The lot got off well together, but after a few strides Sir William began to show in front, and, stalling off Donaldson's effort on The Fawn rather easily, he won by two lengths in 1 min. 50secs.

Second Race.—First-class Handicap. 2 miles.

	st. lbs.		
Mr. Dowsall's	blk aus c Disturbance	7 10	Walker ... 1
Mr. Palley's	br w h Little John	7 7	Donche ... 2
Mr. Maitland's	b w c Kingcraft	7 5	Jaffir ... 0
Mr. Pitt's	b e m Barmaid	6 10	Buck ... 0

At the two lotteries for Rs. 1,000 each overnight, Kingcraft sold for Rs. 450 and 520, Disturbance for Rs. 320 and 260, Barmaid for Rs. 190 and 30, and Little John for Rs 19 and 20. At the start the betting was even on Kingcraft, 2 to 1 against Disturbance, and almost any price the others. The lot got off pretty well together, though some yards in front of the starting post, and, on passing the stand, the riders of Barmaid, who was leading, and Kingcraft, who was last, were observed to be pulling hard at their horses. Kingcraft was stopped at the top-turn, and Barmaid three quarters of a mile from home, Disburbance and Little John racing together till into the straight run home, when Disturbance came away, and won easily by two lengths, in 3min. 49secs.

Third Race.—Arab Handicap. 1½ mile.

	st. lbs.		
Major Lindsay's	b a h Chieftain	9 7	Brewtey ... 1
Abdul Salim's	g a h Delawar	8 7	Finch ... 2
Mr. Frost's	b a h Lexington	6 0	(car. 6st. 9lb.) Ramchurn ... 3
Mr. Jones'	b a h Moosa	7 10	Oomar ... 4
Mr. Frost's	b a h Syrian	6 6	Jaffir ... 5

A lottery for Rs. 1,500 was got up on this race, in which Syrian sold for Rs. 400, Chieftain for Rs. 360, Lexington for Rs. 100, Delawar for Rs. 70, and Moosa for Rs. 60. In the morning Chieftain had decidedly the call in the betting, and 2 to 1 was offered against Syrian. Chieftain was the first to show in front, but Lexington soon rushed past him, and took a lead of some lengths, whilst Jaffir, instead of letting Syrian go, appeared to be holding him-hard, quite contrary to the usual style of riding the little horse. At the three quarters of a mile from home, Delawar drew up to Lexington, and, on rounding the turn, was in front, but Chieftain soon after challenged, and, soon getting the best of it, won pretty easily by a length in 2mins. 54secs.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Mortality amongst Ponies in Rangoon.—We hear from Mr. Fraser, the well known farrier of Merchant Street, that great mortality exists at the present time amongst the ponies in Rangoon; the cause of death being in many cases *enteritis*, or inflamation of the bowels.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

We understand that Mr. Molesworth, who arrived here by the last steamer from Calcutta, will shortly, in company with Colonel Oliphant, proceed along the line of road selected for the laying down of the railway from Rangoon to Prome, and will probably be absent from Rangoon for about six weeks.—*Rangoon Mail.*

Steam from Prome to Thayetmyo.—We hear from Prome that the Chinese traders there have agreed to start a small steam launch between Prome and Thayetmyo, and that the one belonging to Captain Arnot of this place has been purchased for the company. The purchases of paddy at Prome on account of Rangoon merchants was going briskly when the last mail left.—*Ibid.*

Tin Mining at Mergui.—The Chinese just now are very lively over tin. A company has been formed that is working Paslau. Seven men have joined, and each man engages as many men as his means allow. One man ten, another more, and another less, with a head man to superintend each gang. The coolies receive Rs. 15 per month and as much good food as they can eat, three meals a day. They purchase their own clothes, opium, and samshoo, and work 8 hours a day.—*Rangoon Mail.*

Commutation of Sentence of Death.—The sentence of death passed by the Sessions Judge of Hooghly on Sheikh Nawab for the murder at Serampore of the Reverend Mr. Trafford's sweeper in October last, has been commuted to one of transportation for life by the High Court, to which he had appealed. The sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment passed on his father and uncle for abetting him in the commission of the offence has been upheld by the High Court; but the fine of fifty rupees is still under the consideration of their lordships.

Sentence of Death.—Sheik Domun, who had murdered a *Chamar* in Baligunge in February last, for threatening to make public his wife's familiarity with some of her neighbours, and who was arrested at Purneah quite accidentally eight or nine months after the commission of the murder, has been sentenced to death by the Judge of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, subject to confirmation by the High Court. The prisoner has appealed from the decision, though he acknowledged having committed the deed when put upon his trial before the Deputy Magistrate of Alipore.—*Englishman.*

Ingratitude of a Stranger.—A case is at present pending before the Hon'ble Maulvi Abdul Latif, Khan Bahadur, in which a Muhammadan, a native of Chittagong, is charged by a seafaring Muhamadan with having enticed away his wife for the purpose of illicit intercourse, and also with the theft of household furniture and ornaments to the value of Rs. 511. The prosecutor stated that about a year ago he met the defendant in the streets suffering from sickness and starvation. He picked him up, fed and clothed him, and allowed him to remain in the house, which act of charity the defendant had repaid in the manner before mentioned. In consequence of having received reliable information that they had eloped to Chittagong, he applied for a warrant, which was granted, and both parties were arrested, and a portion of the property and ornaments, valued at about Rs. 200, was recovered.

Rowing.—Among the New Year's Day events usually looked for of late years has been boat-racing sometimes attaining the dignity of a Regatta, sometimes limited to a single race. Yesterday the oarsmen of Calcutta did not even succeed in reaching the latter pitch of enthusiasm, proceedings on the river having been confined to a row-over for the Hooghly Challenge Cup by the holders, the Calcutta Rowing Club, who thus retain possession of the Cup a second year unchallenged. A crew of this Club, consisting of 1, C. Jackson, 2, H. N. Jones, 3, R. A. Lyall, Stroke, E. C. Daniell, Cox, R. C. Noble, performed the feat of successfully rowing over the Challenge course of 1½ mile in front of the Botanical Garden, duly attended by an umpire Mr. Hoare, who was carried in a Club eight. It is to be hoped that so melancholy an exhibition of the decline of interests in rowing may not be again witnessed, and that some votaries of the art may be stirred to covet the possession of a prize, both valuable and honourable to its holder, before the next New Year's Day.—*Englishman.*

Opening of the New Municipal Market.—The above market was opened for business on Thursday morning, and, so far as the sale of meat and vegetables went, was a success. From an early hour a large crowd of people, principally natives, began to pour in from all sides, and the place was soon densely crowded. With a few exceptions, however, most of these went away without purchasing anything. A good number of European gentlemen paid a visit to the market, and made their own purchases; but only a few ladies were present. Mr. Hogg came in at about 7 o'clock, and seemed to be much gratified at the manner in which the market had been patronised. Babu Hiralal Sil also paid a visit to the market, and went round to the different stalls. The building in which the market was held is composed of eight spacious halls, four on each side of the main entrance. The two halls lying directly to the east of the main entrance were set apart for the sale of mutton, and the two to the west for the sale of beef. The large hall at the western flank of the building, as well as the one adjoining it, was occupied by fruiterers and vegetable-sellers; while the two corresponding halls at the extreme eastern flank were occupied by fish-women and vegetable-sellers. The long frontage of the building was occupied by petty fruiterers, egg-sellers, &c., while at the entrance from Jan Bazaar were squatted on the ground, in the open ear, a large number of fish-women with baskets of small prawns and other small fish. The poultry-sellers were accommodated in a large mat-building lying to the extreme west of the market, and did not seem to be well patronized; while the two rows of stalls with arched roofs, situated at the eastern and western outskirts of the market-area, appeared to be utterly neglected. A few only of these stalls, which are for the sale of biscuits and the like, were opened. The whole market presented a clean appearance. The Dharmtola Market, however, seemed to be as well patronised as usual.—*Englishman.*

FRONTIER INTELLIGENCE.

We hear from our Bokhara correspondent that the Russian Commander-in-Chief has crossed the river Hamoo, after having settled the affairs of Khiva, and that he intends building a fort on the other side of the river, where he also purposes establishing a cantonment. Part of his forces he has sent to their homes, but has taken some with him to "Shur-a-Subz" to meet the Ameer of Bokhara. He intends remaining some time and wishes to appoint a Vakeel in Tashkend, who may carry on the correspondence and other transactions between the Ameer of Bokhara and the Russians. The Russian Commander-in Chief has himself also gone to Tashkend for the purpose of settling the affairs of Kashgar and Tartary.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

It is also stated that the Turkoman chiefs went to the Ruler of Meshed in order that he might send a petition from them to the Shah of Persia, their object being to offer allegiance to the latter and not to the Russians. In reply the Shah said that he had written to the Russians Governor requesting him not to interfere with the Turkomans as they wish to become subjects of his. The Turkomans remained in Meshed awaiting the Russian Governor's reply.—*Id.*

Our Dera Ismail Khan correspondent states, that General Daood Khan and Colonel Gholam Hyder Khan with three regiments of infantry, one of cavalry and two batteries of Artillery have gone to Jelallabad for the purpose of attacking the Shinwarries. The Ameer of Cabul has written to Shah Mahomed Khan the ruler of Jelallabad telling him to aid the above officers in opposing the Shinwarries and to demand a number of young men from them for the purpose of enlistment in the army sent against them. Should they refuse to give them he is to attack and destroy their fort and burn their crops and fields. The ruler of Jelallabad on, receiving the Ameer's letter, wrote to Newroz Khan the ruler of Lallpore telling him to take his forces to Soorkh Dewar Ali Borghan and has himself proceeded with General Daood Khan and Gholam Hyder Khan to attack the Shinwarries. When the commanders reached the place, they summoned Sikundar Khan, the Raees, and told him to make over 3,000 young men for the troops. He replied that he had no power over them but that he would also fight with them. An engagement took place between the forces in which several lives were lost. The Shinwarries were defeated and fled to Dhurra Singookheyl. The Ameer's forces then returned to Jelallabad.—*Id.*

Our Peshawur correspondent states that some men have come from Bajour to Swat, and they inform the Moola Sahib that the Ameer is bent on attacking Bajour, that troops have been sent to Jelallabad and that fourteen heavy guns are with them. They have therefore asked the Moolla Sahib's opinion in the matter, who has told them not to be alarmed, for in case the Ameer carries out his intention with regard to Bajour, he will issue a proclamation to the surrounding tribes to combine together and oppose any invasion of their country.—*Id.*

Our Cabul correspondent writes that the son of the Khan of Tukka came to the Ameer a short time back to solicit aid against the Russians who, he stated, had threatened to invade his father's country. The Ameer treated him well and dismissed him with a khillut, but told him that he could not afford him any assistance.—*Id.*

It is said that the Ameer will shortly proceed to Jelallabad for change of climate.—*Id.*

There have been two falls of snow lately and the cold is increasing daily.—*Id.*

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